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REMINISCENCES OF THE 60'S AND 70'S

by

Louis Paul Bryant

edited by

Glenn R. Conrad

I was born in the town of St. Martinville, but was brought to New Iberia by my parents at the age of three, and in New Iberia and its environs I grew to manhood.

My mother, Hermance de Laureal, was a native of Guadeloupe, a French possession. Her parents died when she was quite young and she was sent to Paris by her brothers. She was placed in the Convent Ste. Clothilde where she remained until she finished her education at the age of eighteen. Her brother, Dr. David de Lauréal, a graduate of the College Louis Le Grand, in Paris, had, previous to the completion of my mother's education, emigrated to the United States and had located in New Orleans for a while and from there had gone to St. Martinville, which was generally known as *Le Petit Paris*, because of its exceptional culture and gayety. After my mother's graduation, she came to live with Dr. de Lauréal in St. Martinville.

My father was a Virginian, a native of what is now the state of West Virginia; and through Mr. St. Marc Darby, who, together with his family, was a frequent visitor at White Sulphur Springs, he was induced to come to Louisiana. My father was a Methodist by birth, rearing and tradition, but when he came to Louisiana, through his contacts and through the persuasion of the Darby family, he joined the Catholic church. Mr. St. Marc Darby became his godfather and Mrs. Dubuclet, his godmother. From the time that my father came to Louisiana until after the close of the Civil War, he was identified, in one way or another, with the Darby family. My father and mother were married in the year 1856. At that time my father had a very meager knowledge of French and my mother a very meager knowledge of English; and this courtship must, doubtless, have been beset with lingual difficulties. A short time after reaching St. Martinville, my mother engaged in teaching French in a private school then existing in that town, under the principalship of Mrs. St. Laurent. In or about the year 1861, my mother, together with Mrs. Léonce de la Croix and Mrs. Emile Soulier established a school in New Iberia in a dwelling which stood at the corner of Main and Swain Streets and which, in recent years, was demolished—incidentally, this dwelling was said to have been one of the oldest in New Iberia. This school was succeeded by another school for young ladies which occupied the dwelling still existing and presently known as the Howe Institute on Railroad Avenue. The teachers at this school were Mrs. Dr. de René and her daughter, Alphonsine, who had come to New Iberia from one of the northern states, Mrs. Emile Soulier, Miss Henrietta Andrus, subsequently, Mrs. John N. Pharr, and my mother. A German known as Professor Muller, who lived to a ripe old age and who died in New Iberia in the early eighties, was the professor of music. English, French, Latin and music were taught. This school was very successful until 1867, when a yellow fever epidemic swept over this section and Mrs. de René and her daughter left for California. About that time, Miss Henrietta Andrus became Mrs. John N. Pharr and thus the school passed out. Sometime thereafter Mrs. de la Croix left for Costa Rica where she continued to reside until her death. My mother continued, however, to conduct a school of her own in New Iberia until 1890, when she went to New Orleans to reside. She died in 1893; and I pause to pay tribute to her sacred memory.

There are still a number of prominent citizens of New Iberia, men and women, who at different times, were her pupils and who have repeatedly given expression of their admiration of her.

I also recall another school for girls that existed in New Iberia in the late sixties and that there was one conducted by Mrs. Sarah Cade Smedes. I do not recall her assistant or assistants, but I remember her as a woman of fine personality, education and culture. She was a half-sister of Capt. C. T. Cade, who came to the front in political affairs in Iberia Parish in about 1884 and who exercised for a long time a dominating political influence in Iberia Parish, as well as in South Louisiana.

The schools for boys that were conducted in New Iberia during my boyhood and early manhood were the following: One under Professor R. S. Isabel, which was located on Railroad Avenue, opposite the DeValcourt homestead. This school was largely patronized, for Professor Isabel was regarded as a very erudite teacher. There was another under the principalship of Professor P. O. Lydon and this was located in the building known as the Odd Fellow's Home, situated where the post office now stands. For a time also Judge Thomas Balch, the father of Mrs. L. O. Hacker, conducted a successful school in a building where the Elks Theatre Building now stands. In the middle part of the seventies, as I recall, Mr. Theodore Minville with an assistant, whose name I do not recall, conducted a school in a building which stood where the present Catholic presbytery was recently constructed.

In the late seventies, a college under the auspices of the Catholic church was established, which had a successful career for a number of years. This college was located on what is now the property of Mrs. Joseph P. Russell on East Main Street.

The Mt. Carmel Convent was established in the latter part of 1872 and has since that time been an outstanding educational institution in New Iberia.

When I left New Iberia for Texas in 1881, the public schools were just being established along permanent lines, and many of the most prominent citizens of the parish of Iberia were identifying themselves with them and were giving them cooperation and assistance. In a very few years, the public schools largely supplanted the private schools.

My first vivid recollections are connected with the occupation of New Iberia and its environs by the Federal army. A detachment of this army was camped near the Darby Plantation, where my mother and I were living; my father was, at that time, in the service of the Confederacy in North Louisiana.

I recall that the Union soldiers treated us with kindness and consideration and there is one incident that I vividly recall. A Union soldier had appropriated a leather saddle that belonged to me. Upon his captain learning of it, he sent for him and ordered him to return me my saddle. I do not recall any acts of depredation committed by the Union army on the Darby plantation. After the close of the war, my parents moved into New Iberia, where my adolescence was uneventful and my experiences were only those usual to a poor growing boy in a small, poor and remote community, greatly impoverished as the result of the war.

I was always socially inclined and when about seventeen, I began taking a lively interest in all social activities in the community and continued so identified, from that time until my departure in 1881. Among my contemporaries and friends in the city of New Iberia were:

Rufus Colgin
 Jackson Colgin
 Robert Smedes
 Adolph Mestayer
 Felix Mestayer
 William Marsh
 Robert Olivier
 Henry Hébert
 Louis Indest
 William Walker

Henry Palfrey
 John Weeks
 Emelius F. Millard
 Michel Hebert
 Ben DeBlieu
 Henry L. Fuller
 Peebles Hilliard
 Oddie Hilliard
 Joinville Hébert
 Beverly Campbell

Octave Renoudet
 Emhry Tolson
 Ernest Darby
 James Vidrine
 Dayton DeValcourt
 Charles Hacker
 James W. Wyche
 Joe Reynolds

Mr. David Ker and his family, including his sons, Brownson and Willie, came to reside in New Iberia about 1879, as I recall, and became identified with the social life of the community. There were others who were also identified with the social life of New Iberia, but those whom I have mentioned are the ones with whom I had the closest contacts and who generally constituted a group to be found connected with social events.

There was a great deal of visiting at the homes, where dancing and singing were engaged in, but chaperonage, by parents or elder relatives of the young ladies, was always the order of the day. All-day picnics and fishing parties were very popular and were generally arranged for weeks in advance. The only dance hall in New Iberia was one operated by Mrs. Octave Boutte, generally known as Mrs. "Gugueche Boutte," which was located at the corner of Julia and Hacker streets.

Occasionally this dance hall would be rented for private affairs, but on every Saturday and Sunday nights, Mrs. Guegueche conducted public dances. The music for these dances was furnished by a trio consisting of Joe LeBlanc, a fiddler, and another fiddler, whose name I do not recall, and an accordinianist, whose name I do not recall. These musicians were afforded a band stand in a corner of the ball room and this band stand was nothing more than a large four-poster bed with the mattresses removed and platform substituted. This bed with its canopy furnished quite an imposing band stand. Refreshments were generally sold, consisting, principally of gumbo, coffee and anisette. On these occasions, I remember that frequently, for Mrs. Guegueche's amusement, the dancers would join in singing a doggerel, a snatch of which is as follows:

Mo' cher cousin; mo' cher cousine;
 Mo' l'aime la cuisine
 Mo' manger bien; mo' boi du vin;
 Ca pas couter moin a rien.

Mrs. Guegueche was a kindly, cheerful and deserving old soul and was universally esteemed.

It was also the custom for the young people to attend vesper services at the Catholic church on Sunday afternoon, and thereafter the boys and girls would pair off and walk down East Main Street, which was then known as Lovers' Lane. These walks would extend no

further than to a bridge which spanned a large canal at a point where Ann Street now intersects East Main and this bridge was called "Lovers' Bridge." These walks did not extend any further because it was an unwritten law that the young ladies had to be back at their homes by sundown. I will not undertake to name all of the songs, nor do I recall all of the popular songs of the era to which I am referring, but there comes back to my memory a few outstanding ones which I find myself, every now and then, humming. They were the following: "Il va partir et il n'a jamais connu une larme" (This was Joinville Hebert's favorite and he sang it with great feeling and pathos); songs from the French operas and some of Thomas Moore's and Robert Burns' poems rendered to music; "Juanita"; "The Mocking Bird"; "In the Gloaming"; "Old Black Joe"; "Shoo Fly Don't Bother Me"; and "My Love is Like a Little Bird."

The girls of that era pass in mental review before me and in memory's eye, they are beautiful, winsome and charming as of yore. I will not undertake to mention names, as my memory may play me a trick and I may omit the names of some of those fair contemporaries of mine, which might render me chargeable of invidious distinctions.

Horse racing was very popular; and Iberia Parish boasted of possessing fine imported racers from Kentucky. I remember a famous race between a horse belonging to Mr. William F. Weeks and another belonging to Devezin Romero (or Dorellie Romero). This race attracted a great deal of interest and was attended by a very large crowd. Colonel Brown, who was the owner at the time of the Keystone Plantation, was present in company with Miss Lilly Weeks, who became Mrs. Gilbert L. Hall, the mother of our young friend, Weeks Hall. As the race started, whether due to the tension produced by it, or other causes, Colonel Brown, while seated next to Miss Weeks, suddenly collapsed and died. This caused considerable gloom over the community as this erstwhile enemy had become socially popular in New Iberia. Colonel Brown was a Northern man and had been an officer in the Union army.

From the late sixties until the advent of the railroad, in 1879, was marked an era of luxurious steamboats plying the Teche. I recall the *Minnie Avery* as one of these luxurious boats. It was owned by the firm of Price, Hine and Tupper, who maintained a commission house in New Orleans, and who had the mail contract from Morgan City to New Iberia by boat and thence by stage coach from New Iberia as far west as San Antonio, Texas. The Mr. Price of this firm was the father of Andrew Price, who represented the Third District in Congress for a great number of years and whose domicile at that time was in St. Mary; and Mr. Hine of this firm was T. D. Hine of Franklin, the grandfather of my highly esteemed friend, Mrs. Porteus R. Burke; and the Mr. Tupper of this firm resided in New Orleans and was a relative of the Weeks family. Mr. H. B. Smith, the father of my good friend, Henry L. Smith, was their resident agent in New Iberia. In the course of time, the mail contract was given to Captain John N. Pharr, who from thence operated several boats, plying between Morgan City and New Iberia.

There were also packets or round boats plying between New Orleans and New Iberia, which were veritable floating palaces and the last word in luxury for the times. One of these boats, known as the *Ingomar*, I recall, particularly, as it was one of the largest and the most luxuriously fitted boats that ever navigated the Teche. It contained even spacious quarters

for dancing. I always connect the *Ingomar* with its captain, P. E. Burke, a brother of James L. Burke and William R. Burke, whose home was in New Iberia. Captain Burke was a veritable Chesterfield, handsome, always immaculately dressed and exceedingly popular with the fair sex. He was over six feet in height, slender and erect; and, as I recall him, he had a most attractive personality. The trip on the *Ingomar* from New Iberia to Morgan City was regarded in the nature of a social event. With the advent of the railroad in 1879, Captain Burke became identified with it as a general agent, and so remained up to the time of his death in the early eighties.

In the early seventies and throughout the seventies, at intervals, travelling theatrical companies, circuses and showboats would visit New Iberia; and, of course, these visits were regarded as events in the community. Under the influence of these visits, a dramatic society was organized in New Iberia known as the Jefferson Dramatic Club (so named because that great actor and noble character, Joseph Jefferson, had in 1870 become identified with Iberia by purchasing Orange Island, now Jefferson Island, and his name and fame added to the enthusiasm of our local talent), and on frequent occasions plays were produced under the auspices of this club. The local actors were generally L. O. Hacker, and his brothers, Numa and Charles Hacker, Jackson Colgin, Rufus Colgin, Joinville Hébert, and a few others whom I do not distinctly recall. The ladies of the casts were, occasionally, Misses Alice and Kate Smith, Miss Sarah Balsh (Mrs. L. O. Hacker), Miss Mattie DeValcourt, Miss Johnny Mitcheltree, Miss Sarah DeValcourt and others whom I do not recall.

The active members of the medical profession in New Iberia in the late sixties and in the seventies were, as I recall, Dr. Robert Hilliard, who died in the yellow fever epidemic of 1867; Dr. William Walker, Dr. George Stubinger, Doctor ——— Vermentoir, Dr. ——— Abadie, Dr. Alfred Duperier, Dr. Frederick Duperier (who abandoned the active practice of medicine because of his planting interest in the seventies); Dr. Gustave Blanchet, Dr. George Colgin and Dr. Gaston Mestayre.

In the late sixties and the early seventies, the leading mercantile firms of New Iberia were Vidrine and Hébert and Mistrot and Decuir. Mistrot and Decuir (Ulger Decuir) in the late sixties went out of business and thereafter the firm of Soulier and Decuir (Zenon Decuir) became established and prominent. The firm of DeValcourt and Taylor was also a leading mercantile firm in the early and middle sixties. After Mr. DeValcourt's death in 1863, or thereabouts, John J. Taylor of the firm, who was much beloved in the community, continued in business for some years and then in the seventies became a member of the firm of Lehman, Hayem and Taylor, which for a number of years did a very large mercantile business at the corner of East Main and Church Alley. There were other mercantile firms in New Iberia, but I am making reference to the largest ones existing in the sixties and seventies. I do not remember Mr. DeValcourt, of the firm of DeValcourt and Taylor very well, as I was quite young when he died, but I remember, as I grew up, that his memory was very much revered in New Iberia.

When the parish of Iberia was created in 1868, the upstairs in one of the buildings in the Duperier Block was for a time used as the courthouse; thereafter the upstairs of a two-story building, situated next to where the Masonic building now stands was converted into a courthouse. The courthouse there remained until 1884 when the present one was

constructed. During all of the seventies, there was a great deal of political activity in New Iberia. The Republicans were well entrenched in power with a considerable white and with an overwhelming Negro vote in the parish, but the Democratic party, though in minority, possessed aggressive and determined leadership. At times, very tense situations would arise and strong enmities resulted. In the late sixties and throughout the seventies, the two outstanding and uncompromising Democratic leaders in New Iberia were D. U. Broussard (Dominique Ulger Broussard), affectionately known as "Gachon" and James L. Burke. In addition to their political activities they were always identified with everything connected with the life of New Iberia and were affectionately regarded as friends, counselors and guides by most of the population. These two were close friends and inseparable in their personal relations and, as the fates would have it, they both died in a comparatively few months of each other in the early eighties.

There were, of course, a number of other men prominently identified with the life and activities of the community, and I will undertake to mention some of the outstanding ones, as I recall them. William Robertson, a highly polished gentleman, much beloved and a sage in the community, a West Point graduate, and an ex-army officer, who located in New Iberia in the forties; William F. Weeks, prominent as a sugar planter, who maintained his residence in New Iberia; A. B. Henshaw, an Englishman by birth, who had married a Miss Marsh of New Iberia, and who was mayor of New Iberia before the Civil War and again as mayor of New Iberia in the late sixties or early seventies; Jasper Gall, noted for his public spirit and general kindliness; Judge Theodore Fontelieu, who was the leader of the Republican forces in the parish of Iberia; his politics were despised by the Democrats, but he was personally popular; Emanuel J. Etie, who was the first parish judge of Iberia; Thomas J. Allison, who succeeded Etie as parish judge; Zenon Decuir, P. A. Veazey, John J. Taylor, William R. Burke, John Lamperez, William Lourd and John Emmer; these were always interested in all public matters; James A. Lee, who located in New Iberia long before the Civil War, always identified himself with the progress of the town; J. Y. Gilmore, who owned and edited a splendid paper known as the *Sugar Bowl* throughout the seventies; Dr. Alfred Duperier and Dr. Frederick Duperier. The creation of the parish was said to have been largely due to Dr. Alfred Duperier, who was a very close friend of Governor Warmoth, during whose administration the act creating Iberia Parish was passed by the legislature. Dr. Alfred Duperier was a forceful man, very progressive and up to the time of his death enjoyed the reputation of eminence in the medical profession. His brother, Dr. Frederick Duperier, was also a forceful, well-educated man, who exercised a considerable influence in public affairs. There were a number of other citizens who lived in the environs of New Iberia and who were, more or less, identified with its activities and with its life and I will mention a few of them: Colonel E. B. Olivier, who resided on his plantation now known as Orange Grove Plantation, and who was a man of strong personality and of great personal charms; Adolph Segura, who resided on Spanish Lake, a man of ripe education and of solid judgment whose opinion and advice were generally sought. (He was proficient in Spanish and while attending a college in Kentucky was made the Spanish teacher of the faculty); Major James Fletcher Wyche, the father of my good friend, James W. Wyche, who located on the Belmont Plantation, presently owned by his son, near New Iberia, in the late fifties, and who always took a live

and positive interest in public affairs and who was a fervent Democrat. The names that I have mentioned are not to be regarded as constituting exclusively all of the prominent men of the era to which I am referring, but are those that I recall most vividly. It is probable that I have omitted some names deserving of mention for having given of themselves and of their personalities to the making of New Iberia and Iberia Parish.

In the late seventies, Judge Fred Gates, with his nephew, Alfred Barnard, moved from Franklin to New Iberia and established a cotton oil mill. In eighty-four Judge Gates became district judge, succeeding Judge Theodore Fontelien, he becoming the first Democratic district judge after the Civil War in the district consisting of Iberia and St. Martin Parishes.

As I have heretofore stated, I left New Iberia in 1881, and at that time younger men in New Iberia and its environs were forging to the front in leadership and among these men, I will mention Captain C. T. Cade, Alfred Barnard, E. A. Pharr, George M. Robertson, Alphonse Landry, Albert Landry, Charles E. Smedes, Albert Decuir, Octave Romero and J. B. Lawton. (I cannot undertake to mention others who became active and prominent after my departure.)

After the creation of the parish of Iberia and throughout most of the seventies, the lawyers constituting the local bar consisted of R. S. Perry, Jos. A. Breaux, P. L. Renondet (a young man at the time, who in after years became an outstanding financial and industrial figure in New Iberia), Octave Delahoussaye, Robert Belden, Julius Robertson, William Schwing and W. B. Merchant. Robert Belden was the first Republican district attorney and he was succeeded by W. B. Merchant, also a Republican, as district attorney who continued in that capacity until 1884. In course of time, Joseph A. Breaux became State Superintendent of Education and later became a justice of the [state] supreme court and for a while chief justice of the same court. R. S. Perry became a member of the court of appeals. The orator of the group was Octave Delahoussaye, who was, both an English and French scholar, and who was unusually gifted as a public speaker. It is not to Mr. Delahoussaye's disparagement to say that he was not a student of the law, as he made up for his lack of application with an unusual gift of oratory and his conviviality.

The first sheriff of Iberia Parish was Henry Stubinger, a son of Dr. George Stubinger. A short time after he had been in office, he was killed by a man whom he was endeavoring to arrest. An enraged citizenry dealt summarily with this murderer and he was hanged a short time after perpetrating the deed from the limb of an oak tree on the bayon at a point back of the present courthouse [the one recently demolished]. Sheriff Stubinger was, at the time of his death, a young man, but exceedingly popular. Some few years thereafter, Dr. Stubinger died and the remaining members of his family returned to Baltimore from whence Dr. Stubinger and his family had originally come.

The principal hotels in New Iberia during the seventies were Serrett's Hotel which was situated on Bayou Teche at the foot of what is now known as Serrett Alley (this was the largest hotel); the Two Lions Hotel, which was situated on Main Street at a point about where the State National Bank is now located (this hotel was rather an attractive two-story structure of the Spanish type of architecture with a patio in the center); and the Pointis Hotel, situated on Lower Main Street at a point about opposite the building presently occupied by the Ford agency (this hotel consisted of two two-story frame buildings erected

very close to each other and connected by galleries). All three of the hotels mentioned were regarded as having splendid cuisines. At an earlier time, there was also the Decourt Hotel which stood about where the Estorge Drug Store now stands and which was noted for its cuisine and for the affability of its owner, Mr. Joe DeCourt.

New Iberia during the period of which I am writing possessed quite a few industries, but, depended largely on agriculture and cattle for its support. It was, in the steamboat era, quite an important distributing point for freight for the neighboring parishes; and it was not an unusual sight to see many carts and wagons drawn by oxen conveying freight from the steamboat warehouses to remote points. This fact added somewhat to the commerce of the town.

The chief industries consisted of two sawmills, one first owned and operated by Jasper Gall and then by Gall and Pharr (E. A. Pharr) and the other owned and operated first by D. U. Broussard and then by the firm of Broussard and Decuir (Albert Decuir). In the early seventies Mr. F. S. Lutzenberg, the grandfather of my esteemed young friend, Mr. Emile Simon, moved to New Iberia and established a foundry and machine shop, which is now quite an extensive plant, known as the New Iberia Foundry and Machine Shop. Mr. Lutzenberg became very popular in the community and always enjoyed the confidence and respect of the people. There were also a few cotton gins and a few brick yards. In the very late seventies, Judge F. L. Gates, as I have heretofore stated, established a cotton oil mill.

I recall with a sense of amusement an experience which occurred to me wherein I displayed a ludicrous lack of judgment through an overwrought sense of duty. It was when Kellogg, the then Republican governor of Louisiana, had ordered a military detachment to St. Martinville to overawe Colonel Alcibiade DeBlanc and his followers who were endeavoring to establish a white government in St. Martin Parish. This military detachment landed in New Iberia from a steamboat and then marched on to St. Martinville. For some reason, which I cannot recall, armed guards were hastily summoned by Mayor James L. Burke and placed at different strategic points in New Iberia. I was assigned as a guard at the courthouse with instructions from Mayor Burke not to allow anyone to enter it. I was armed with a double-barrel shotgun. After being on duty a little while, Mr. Allen Hayes, who was then sheriff and whose office was in the courthouse, undertook to enter the building on his way to his office. I halted him and told him that he could not enter the building. He thereupon reminded me that he was sheriff of the parish and that he had the right to enter the building. Notwithstanding, I warned him that my instructions were not to allow anyone to enter and that he could not enter. Mr. Hayes paused for a minute, turned and left. I subsequently learned that he had gone to Mayor Burke and protested against my conduct. Mayor Burke laughed very heartily over this little incident and it became quite a joke, but at the same time, I was complimented for my determination to carry out orders as were given me. I might add that I had such respect and affection for James L. Burke that his word to me was law.

In connection with the military detachment going to St. Martinville, as above related, I recall that Colonel Alcibiade DeBlanc and General DeClouet were arrested and brought to New Orleans to be tried, either, by the federal court, or by a military court because of their firm and determined stand against Negro domination of St. Martin Parish. When they

reached New Orleans, they were welcomed by thousands of citizens at the river landing, and a procession was formed to accompany them. In the enthusiasm of the moment, an effort was made to unhitch the horses from the carriage in which the distinguished prisoners had been seated and to drag the carriage by willing hands in the midst of the procession; whereupon Colonel deBlanc leaped from the carriage and exclaimed: "Non, citoyens, remettez les chevaux; votre fardeau et notre fardeau sont déjà assez lourds et pénibles." ("No, citizens, put back the horses; your burden and our burden are heavy and lamentable enough.")

They were ultimately released and on their return they landed from a boat in New Iberia and were escorted by a large number of citizens to St. Martinville, where a public celebration was held in the nature of a grand barbecue with speech making and general felicitations.

Another amusing experience that I recall was one which occurred to me on an Easter Sunday in the early seventies. Easter was a gala day in New Iberia; it was a day, which aside from its religious significance, was the occasion of general gayety. On that day it was the custom to allow the good old Negro mummies, members of the Roman Catholic church, to sell during the entire day, exclusively to the white people of the congregation, gumbo, cakes, pralines and coffee at tables or booths immediately in front of St. Peter's Church. I do not recall whether this was for the benefit of the Church or for the private benefit of the old mummies. Easter was also the day on which the pews of the Catholic church were auctioned off for the next ensuing year and these auctions drew large numbers of bidders, as the congregation was a very large one. On that certain Easter Sunday, I was asked by an old lady friend to attend the auction of the church pews and to bid as much as \$30.00 for a pew in a certain section of the church. This I did, causing others to pay more for their pews than they had expected to pay and thus, in turn, causing irritation. My bidding continued until an irate group came to me and told me that I was in collusion with the priest to raise the amount of the bids for the pews and that they would abstain from bidding. I assured them that it was not the case; thereupon, I made a bid of \$30.00 on the next offering which proved to be the only bid. I had, then, to hurriedly go to my principal to get the money to demonstrate my good faith. I can recall vividly the indignation that prevailed among some of those who thought that experiences, as they both caused me considerable concern at the time and made deep impressions on me. Of course, I now see the amusing side of these experiences.

In 1879, I began the study of law in the office of Mr. William F. Schwing, but I did not pursue my law studies without many interruptions. In 1881, an opportunity presented itself for me to go to Texas to teach in a school in Laredo on the Mexican border. I continued my legal studies and was admitted as a member of the Texas bar in 1883. I remained in Texas until 1895, when I returned to Louisiana and was elected to the legislature of Louisiana from New Orleans in 1896.

1. These reminiscences were probably written in the early 1930s.
 2. The building was originally built as the official residence of the Spanish commandant in New Iberia. The first Spanish official to reside there was Jean-Baptiste St.-Marc Darby, father of the person referred to here. The house was demolished in March 1927 and was, at that time, over 150 years old.
 3. That is to say the site of the old post office on the corner of Weeks and East Main sts.
 4. The Elks Theatre was located at the corner of Fisher and West Main streets.
 5. The corner of Iberia and East St. Peter streets.
 6. This was in the five hundred block of East Main between the present homes of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Landry, Jr. and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Bernard.
 7. The Duperier Block was on the bayou side of that portion of East Main St. between Iberia and Bridge sts.
 8. This refers, of course, to the courthouse on Main Street which is presently being demolished.
 9. The mill was located at the foot of Prairie Street near the bayou.
 10. This hotel was located in the vicinity of 210 East Main St.
 11. The Estorge Drug Company building was recently incorporated into the State National Bank.
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ANNOUNCEMENT

General L. Kemper Williams Prizes in Louisiana History

The Historic New Orleans Collection announces the General L. Kemper Williams Prizes in Louisiana history. A \$500 prize and a plaque will be awarded the best published article or book, and a \$200 prize and a plaque for the best manuscript by an unpublished author. Any person is eligible to submit materials which will be judged on the basis of contribution to knowledge, originality, and stylistic excellence. Manuscripts and correspondence should be addressed to:

The General L. Kemper Williams Prize Committee
The Historic New Orleans Collection
533 Royal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

A Partial List of Revolutionary War Patriots and the Cemeteries
in Which They Are Buried Together With the Pertinent Data
(continued from Volume IX, Number 4)

Compiled by Vita Reaux

PATRIOT:

Alexandre François Joseph Declouet, fils, - son of Alexandre
François Joseph Declouet de Piedre
and Anne Louise Favrot

Born: 23 January 1763 - New Orleans, Louisiana
Died: 23 January 1816
Buried: 23 January 1816 - St. Martin of Tours Catholic
Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: 25 March 1786 - St. Martinville, Louisiana

Catherine de Laissard - daughter of Esteban de Laissard,
Commandant de Rapidio, and Helena
Facinda of Ft. Chartres of Illinois,
Francis Xavier Parish on the Wabach
River.

Born: ca 1764
Died: aged 40 years
Buried: 14 September 1804 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD:

Ranks: Sub-lieutenant (12 February 1792)

Regiments: Louisiana Infantry as cadet, six years.
Royal Mixed of the Mississippi, five years,
ten months and eighteen days.

Campaigns: Ft. Bute of Manchak and Baton Rouge (1779)

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Declouet girl		d. 1-29-1799
Declouet girl		d. 8-11-1800 (age 7 weeks)
Alexandre Joseph	11-20-1784	d. 8-3-1804 (age 20 yrs)
Etienne	4-1-1787	Marie Aspasia Fuselier
Marie Françoise	8-9-1785	
Marie Charlotte		François Chevalier de l'Homme

PATRIOT:

Pierre Leblanc - son of Jacob Leblanc and Marie Joseph Routeau

Born: Montreal, Canada
 Died: 10 March 1830 - home of Raphaël Broussard at
 Isle des Cannes
 Buried: 11 March 1830 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: 30 January 1775 - St. James, Louisiana

Anastasie Louvière - daughter of Jean Baptiste Louvière and
 Geneviève Bergeron

Born: ca 1747
 Died: 9 October 1815 - aged 68 years at
 La Pausse Pointe
 Buried: 10 October 1815 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de
 Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777. pp. 289-290
 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783"
 compiled by C. Robert Churchill

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Constance		1. Joseph Broussard 2. Joseph Eche
Jean Baptiste	bt. 5-5-1776	
Charles	bt. 11-17-1779	
Marie Geneviève	bt. 4-22-1781	
Modeste	bt. 4-30-1787 (age 2 yrs)	Raphaël Broussard
Pierre	10-26-1788	Marie Guyale
Louis	10-3-1792	Aspasie Leblanc

PATRIOT:

Rene Leblanc - son of René Leblanc and Anne Thériot

Born: ca 1752
 Died: aged 57 years
 Buried: 30 August 1809 - St. Martin of Tours
 Catholic Church Cemetery
 St. Martinville, Louisiana

PATRIOT: René Leblanc - Continued

Married:

Marguerite Trahan - daughter of Jean Trahan and Marguerite Broussard

Born:

Died:

Buried:

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777. pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Céleste	3-7-1777	Jean Louis Langlinais
Raphaël	bt. 7-25-1779	
Rosalie	5-1-1781	
Julien	4-7-1783	Scholastique Leblanc
Margarette	10-20-1785	Louis Bourgeois
Marie Eloise	7-6-1788	Charles Trahan
Adélaïde		1. Charles Mélançon
		2. Théophile Broussard
		3. Jean Alphonse Bouquet
Jean	bt. 9-6-1795 (age 6 mos)	Denise Duhon
Pélagie	4-15-1797	Gregoire Bodin

PATRIOT:

Jean Baptiste Hébert

Born: ca 1725

Died: 31 July 1783 "un habitant de Vermilion",
aged 58 years

Buried: 1 August 1783 - St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church
Cemetery; St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: No marriage record found

Théotiste Hébert

Born:

Died:

Buried:

PATRIOT: Jean Baptiste Hébert - Continued

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777. pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Marie (Manon)	11-5-1771	1. Jean Mercier 2. Simon LeBlanc
Scholastique	1774	
Scholastique	bt. 5-5-1776	Joseph Duhon
Céleste	2-12-1777	Jean Baptiste Broussard
Athanase		1. Felicité Bro 2. Constance Hébert
Nicolas	bt. 4-23-1780 (age 14 mos)	1. Louise Bonin 2. Françoise Trahan
Modeste		Pierre Maux

PATRIOT:

Claude dit Amable Duhon - son of Jean Baptiste Duhon and
Agnès Hébert

Born: ca 1736 - Port Royale
Died:
Buried: 14 December 1811 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: ca 1757 in Miramichi, Acadie

Marie Josèphe Vincent - daughter of Michel Vincent and Anne Marie
Doiron

Born: ca 1733
Died:
Buried: 1 September 1812 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777
pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

PATRIOT: Claude dit Amable Duhon - Continued

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Joseph Firmin		1. Marie Magdelaine Trahan 2. Marguerite Bourg

PATRIOT:

Joseph dit Petit Joe Broussard - son of Joseph dit Beausoleil
Broussard and Agnès Thibodeau

Born: ca 1726
Died: aged 62 years
Buried: 20 December 1788 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

Married: First

Anastasie Leblanc

Born:
Died:
Buried:

Married: Second

Marguerite Savoie

Born: ca 1739
Died: 19 October 1816 - aged 77 years "subitement sur la
habitation de son gendre,
Michel Broussard, a la Cote Gelee"
Buried: 20 October 1816 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

SERVICE RECORD: Patriot listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de
Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777.
pp. 289-290 "S.A.R. Spanish Records. Spanish-English
War 1779-1783" compiled by C. Robert Churchill

PATRIOT: Joseph dit Petit Joe Broussard - Continued

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
<u>1st Marriage - Anastasie Leblanc</u>		
René		1. Marie Madeleine Landry 2. Barbara (Ana) Gaudin
Anastasie	3-24-1756	
<u>2nd Marriage - Marguerite Savoie</u>		
Louise Divine		Jean Broussard
Marguerite	4-23-1765	Jean Bernard
Anastasie	1776	Michel Broussard
Josaphat	3-26-1772	
Magdeleine	3-26-1772	François Bernard
Joseph	3-15-1774	
François Alexandre	3-20-1777	
Eloy	bt. 4-23-1780	Marguerite Thibodo

PATRIOT:

Chevalier Alexandre François Joseph Declouet de Piedre -
son of Jean Martin Declouet de Piedre,
consuller du Roi, and Beaune (Bonne)
Gambier (Gambry)

Born: ca 1715 - natif du coteau Cambresis,
paroisse St. Martin, diocese de
Cambry, Picardy, France
Died: aged ca 74 years - New Orleans, Louisiana
Buried: 30 July 1789 - St. Louis Cemetery
New Orleans, Louisiana
Married: 11 May 1761 - New Orleans, Louisiana

Anne Louise Favrot - daughter of Claude Favrot and Louise
Elizabeth Bruslé

Born: ca 1740 - New Orleans, Louisiana
Died: aged 74 years
Buried: 25 December 1814 - St. Martin of Tours
Catholic Church Cemetery
St. Martinville, Louisiana

PATRIOT: Chevalier Alexandre François Joseph Declouet de Piedre - Continued

SERVICE RECORD:

Ranks: Cadet in French Army (2 February 1740); Acting Major-General (2 March 1746); Lieutenant in French Army of Louisiana (20 February 1758); Breveted Lieutenant-Colonel in same (17 February 1778)

Regiments: French outfits were those of the Count Dragon, Egmont and Pignatelly; French outfits in Louisiana included the detached naval troops; Spanish service as breveted Lieutenant-Colonel of infantry and Commandant of Attakapas and its Militia

Campaigns: In France, the Battle of Mhin, Fontenoy, Roncour, Ofselt, sieges of Flanders and the campaigns, during which taken prisoner of war and wounded twice in the assault on bergonson; in Louisiana, the campaign of Ft. Bute of Manchak and Baton Rouge (1779)

CHILDREN:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u>	<u>To Whom Married</u>
Alexandre Joseph	1-29-1762	d. 2-9-1762
Alexandre Joseph	1-23-1763	Catherine de Lassard
Josèphe Marie	2-6-1764	d. 3-7-1764
Charles Phillippe	2-10-1765	
Louis Jean Laurent Brogner	2-8-1766	
Auguste Pierre	3-24-1768	d. 8-18-1768
Jean Balthasar Neuville	5-28-1771	
August Albert	2-2-1772	d. 2-13-1772
Pierre Auguste	4-1-1773	d. 9-18-1774
Marie Louise Hiacinte	4-8-1776	Jean Baptiste Benoit de St. Claire
Joseph Augustin	1-9-1778	
Caroline	9-27-1779	

PATRIOT:

Amant Thibaudeau (Additional information. See December issue, page 178.)

Married:

Gertrude Bourg - 27 February 1765. St. Louis Cathedral, New Orleans, La.

PREGNANCY FOLKLORE

Gwendolyn Humbarger

I. Before Childbirth

1. Don't reach over your head, the cord might wrap around the baby's neck and choke it to death when it is born. (M.E.) §
2. The woman mustn't pass between two barb-wire strands because the naval make a twist around the baby neck and choke the baby. (E.F.)
3. Never bend down to crawl under a fence. (E.G.)
4. Can't pass under a horse's neck because cord wrap around baby neck. (E.F.) (1)
5. If you hang clothes or pictures the umbilical cord will strangle the baby. (R.C.)
6. Don't paint with any type paint except water based or you will go into convulsions. (M.E.)
7. When a lady was pregnant and she saw a baby before nine days old and she took it, it gave her (unborn) baby the colic. (E.M.) 8. Suppose you pregnant and you go to the butcher. You not suppose to touch the meat because you spoil it. (I.F.)
9. Don't strain, not to miscarry. (O.R.)
10. Never have a tooth filled while pregnant, the fillings won't stay in. (B.V.)
11. Don't lift heavy objects. (I.T.)
12. Eat apple, especially peelings everyday! bowel movements without medication. (S.J.L.)
13. Stay in bed for seven weeks before baby born. (I.T.)
14. "Grandma's Tea" was given to expectant mothers as a laxative to insure regular bowel elimination. (L.A.)
15. Expectant mothers wore a band to hold baby in position; a similar band was worn after delivery to get mother's stomach back in shape. (L.A.)
16. A woman about to have a baby not suppose to eat anything sour. (I.F.)
17. Don't eat anything cold. (E.F.)
18. Some wouldn't eat watermelon (E.F.)

§ Details concerning the informants, designated by initials, will be found at the end of the article.

II. Abortion

1. Take some hobo grass and boil it. Drink the juice and make you lose the baby. (I.F.)
2. Take turpentine if you want to lose baby. (I.F.) (2)
3. If woman want to lose baby eat some coffee grind. (I.F.)
4. Quinine will make you lose baby. (I.F.) (3)
5. If you want to miscarriage take paint or turpentine. (E.G.)

III. Make Birth Easier

1. Put an ax under the bed with the edge up, cuts out the after birth pains and cuts down on the bleeding. (M.E.) (4)
2. Put an ax under the bed to cut the pain during delivery. (L.G.)
3. Expectant mothers drank corn meal tea to "speed up" labor pains. (To shorten labor period) (L.A.)
4. Back hurts just before baby is born, easy birth. (S.J.L.)
5. Don't talk, groan or scream during labor, birth easier. (S.J.L.)
6. If your blood wasn't placed right for you to have a baby you drink "Tonic of Females." (E.M.)
7. Change of moon. . . many babies born. (A.C.) (5)
8. If you chew on some jerky you won't feel labor pains. (D.G.)

IV. Detecting Sex of Unborn Child

1. If the nipples turn dark the baby will be a boy. If the nipples turn light the baby will be a girl. (M.E.)
2. If the baby is due to the change of the moon and its the dark of the moon the baby will be a boy and vice verse. (M.E.)
3. You can determine the sex of the unborn child by putting a piece of sewing thread thru a wedding band and hold it over the pregnant woman's left hand . . . if the ring goes back and forth in a straight line its a boy and if it turns in a circular motion its a girl. (M.E.)
4. If you feel life after 3 1/4 months the baby will be a girl. If you feel life after 4 months the baby will be a boy. (J.M.)

5. If you sit on a butcher knife laying flat on chair with a pillow or something over it you will have a girl. (J.L.)
6. Carry in the back the baby will be a boy. Carry in the front the baby will be a girl. (S.J.L.)
7. Bigger in the front the baby will be a boy. Bigger in the back the baby will be a girl. (E.Y.) (6)
8. If the baby is carried low it will be a boy. If the baby is carried high it will be a girl. (E.F.) (7)
9. If the stomach is pointed the baby will be a girl. If the stomach is rounded the baby will be a boy. (M.P.)
10. If you lie on your left side the baby will be a boy. If you lie on your right side the baby will be a girl. (M.P.)
11. If the baby is overdue it is going to be a girl. (M.P.)
12. If you hold the needle over the stomach of a pregnant woman you can tell the sex of the child. If the needle sways back and forth the baby will be a boy. If the needle moves in a circle it will be a girl. (M.P.)
13. If you crave salt it's a boy. If you crave sweets it's a girl. (I.T.)
14. If it's overdue, it's going to be girl. (M.P.)
15. Heartbeat of a boy is faster than a girl's. (M.P.)

V. Cravings

1. I craved pickles, lemons and malts. (E.G.)
2. I craved saltback, but it caused me to throwup. (E.F.)
3. I craved grapes. (E.F.)
4. Craved boiled eggs. (E.Y.)
5. Craved ice cream and strawberry pop. (E.G.)
6. I craved ginger snaps. (E.Y.)
7. Craved cold canned soup. (E.Y.)
8. Craved plums. (B.J.)9. I craved Nabisco ginger snaps. (R.C.)

9 . I craved guacamole salad once and baked chicken. (A.P.)

10 : A friend craved crawfish morning, noon, and night. (A.P.)

VI. Marking the Unborn Child

1. If you have a heartburn during the early part of pregnancy the baby will have lots of hair. (M.E.)

2. If you smoke during pregnancy, your baby will be short. (E.F.)

3. When she have a desire for something and she can't have it and she put her hand anywhere on her, she mark the baby. (I.F.)

4. If you crave a certain food and don't eat it, the baby will be marked with that food. (J.L.) (8)

5. When you want a piece of cake, something sweet, gets you made because someone eating in front of you, and you touch yourself it marks the baby. (E.M.)

6. If you crave something, you must get it or you'll mark the baby. (E.F.)

7. Don't tempt (crave) too much, mark baby. (O.R.)

8. If a pregnant woman craves any type of food and cannot get it the child will bear a mark resembling this desired food on some part of his body. (L.A.)

9. A baby can be marked if the pregnant mother is unable to glet whatever foods she craves and if she scratches anyplace on her body a birthmark of that food will appear whatever she craves. (R.C.)

10. If you see something bad that is going to shock you, you'll mark the baby. (E.F.) (9)

11. I had a friend who when they open her mother's coffin, her mother's face was blue, she caught her hands to her face, the baby had blue spot in her face. (E.F.)

12. When I was pregnant they told me never to look at a snake, don't act too scared or make the baby. (O.R.) (10)

13. If you see a snake and get scared, you'll mark the baby. (A.C.)

14. If you are frightened by a snake, spider, or a mouse don't put your hands on any part of your body because the image of the thing that frightened you will appear on your baby's body in the same place. (M.E.)

15. If the pregnant mother is irritable the baby will be irritable. (R.C.)

16. You not suppose to look at a dead person nor go to funderals. (R.C.) (11)
17. If you look at a dead person the child will be retarded. (A.C.)
18. If a pregnant woman laughs at someone who has a type of infliction, can mark the baby. (B.J.) (12)
19. If you laugh at an afflicted person the child will have the same affliction. (A.C.)
20. Don't laugh at a people that is not natural. Already look at a boy with a split lip, mama told me not to look or mark baby. (O.R.)
21. You can't laugh at other people who are ugly because your baby will appear ugly. (A.F.)
22. Strong dislike of an individual with undesirable qualities in personality can mark child. (B.J.)
23. If you crave strawberries the baby will have a strawberry birthmark. (A.C.) (13)
24. If child born with a red birthmark the mother has eaten either rasberries or strawberries 48 hours before birth. (M.P.)
25. During the first four months of pregnancy a woman should not be frightened by any kind of animal. If so, the child will have some of the features of that animal. (A.) (14)
26. If you go near a circus the child will have the characters like an animal in the circus. (A.C.)
27. Don't ever go to the circus, mark the baby. (R. H.)
28. If you see someone limping, you pregnant and you walk like him (mock), your baby will be cripple. (E.M.) (15)
29. If a mother is pregnant and she doesn't know it and she nurses a baby and the baby she is pregnant with will be retarded. (S.J.L.)
30. If a woman goes to operas or concerts her baby will be musically inclined. (R. H.) (16)
31. While pregnant I prayed and sang a lot so child would have beautiful voice and she was born with it. (S.J.L.)
32. This pregnant woman walked on a turtle, she felt bad about walking on the turtle so her baby came out with arms and legs like a turtle. (E.M.) 33. One of my cousins watching movie saw lady playing with dolphin. She thought lady stupid to be playing with dolphin, so had a baby looking like a dolphin. (E.M.)

34. Mother saw a fire while pregnant, so child had a fiery birthmark on side of face. (R. H.)
35. Saw a child whose head, hands and legs look like those of a bullfrog. (R.H.)
36. I saw a beautiful flower and my hand was put on the side of my face, my unborn child when it came to the world had a flower on the side of her face. (R.P.)
37. My youngest son who was born at the time, I wished for some clabber and my son now has marks that looks like clabber on his behind. (S.L.)
38. On my way from work one day I saw a monkey and became afraid of him. My son when born had the facial appearance of a monkey. (S.L.)
39. Some black people say if you put white powder on stomach, baby born white. (M.C.)

VII After Childbirth

1. No fish or pork for 7 weeks after baby is born, will poison the milk. (A.C.) (17)
2. Fish, another thing you can't eat when you had baby. (E.F.)
3. If you eat onions it will poison the milk. (T.R.)
4. After you have baby, cannot wash your head for 6 weeks, blood clot over your head. (E.F.)
5. The first week after baby is born just take a sponge bath, can't sit in water because get sick. E.F.)
6. Can't eat fresh peaches after having a baby. When I had Juanita I ate fresh peaches and they had jump on my back. (E.F.)
7. After you have baby, keep shoes and stockings on, protect legs. (E.F.)
8. After delivery the mother remained in bed nine days and did not go out of doors within six weeks. (L.A.)
9. During the nine day period the mother was not allowed to read. (L.A.)

informants

A. C. Alona Chaisson. Lafayette. Age 65. Negro. What she told was "true and not superstition."

A.F. Ada Faulk. Lafayette. Age 17. Negro. A student at Northside High School. She obtained the information from her mother.

A.P. Ann Palombo. Lafayette. I obtained the information from her through a student at Northside High School.

B.J. Betty Jarboo. Lafayette. I obtained the information from her through a friend.

B. V. Bobby deValcourt. Lafayette. Age 17. White. A senior at Lafayette High School.

D. G. Debra Gore. Mamou. Age 18. White. I believe she got her information from a book. I don't think it was handed down to her from her mother or grandmother.

E.F. Elsie Fontonet. Lafayette. Age 24. White. She had just had a baby so she was full of information.

E.F. Ester Fontonet. Mamou. Age 57. White. She had a difficult time because "I never set much store by them superstitions about pregnant women."

E.G. Mrs. Edward Goutreau. Elton. Age 41. White. My roommate obtained information from Mrs. Goutreau for me.

E.M. Mrs. Eushage Manuel. Mamou. Approximate age 80. White. Spoke French only. Firmly believes that women can mark their babies.

E. Y. Ethel Young. Mamou. Age 39. White. The informant is my mother and she knew very little.

I.F. Isom Fontonet. Mamou. Age 63. White. My grandfather, and the only male who contributed to this study.

I. T. Mrs. Ivy Thomas. Lafayette. I obtained information from her through one of my students.

J.L. Janice LaFleur. Lafayette. Age 27. White. Cajun descent.

J.M. Mrs. John Mouton. Lafayette. Age 37. White. I obtained information from her through a friend.

L.A. Louise Armstead. Lake Charles. Age 68. Indian and Creole descent.

M.C. Meda-Kay Carmen. Baton Rouge. Age 19. White. College student.

M.E. Melba Eikenbary. Lafayette. White. Student obtained information for me from this informant.

M.P. Mary Patin. New Roads. Age 19. White. College student.

O.R. Oclavia Rider. Mamou. Approximate age 50. White. Her husband would not provide me with any information because he didn't believe he should tell a young lady "things like that."

R.C. Ruth Curtis. Lafayette. Approximate age 30. Black. Librarian at Northside High School.

R.H. Ruby Higdon. Lafayette. Age 66. White. Housemother of the dormitory.

R.P. Ruby Phillips. Lafayette. Black. Student obtained information for me from this informant.

S.J.L. Mrs. S. J. Lemmon. Lafayette. Age 70. White. She and her maid, Alona Chaisson, were quite helpful.

S.L. Sarah Lastrappe. Lafayette. Negro. Student obtained information for me from this informant.

T.R. Terry Richard. Elton. Age 19. White. College student.

Notes

1. Cf. Vance Randolph, *Ozark Superstitions* (New York, 1947), p. 195: "... but she must on no account jump over the endgate of a wagon, or stoop under a horses neck--if she does, she is certain to miscarry."

2. Cf. Randolph, *Ozark Superstitions*, p. 194. "Large doses of turpentine are believed to cause abortions." Wayland D. Hand, ed., *Popular Beliefs and Superstitions from North Carolina*, vol. VI, *The Frank C. Brown Collection of North Carolina Folklore* (Durham, 1961), p. 7, item 23: "A teaspoonful of turpentine every morning for nine mornings will produce abortion." Newbell Niles Puckett, *Folk Beliefs of the Southern Negro* (Chapel Hill, 1926), p. 332. "Other suggestions for abortions are a yarn string saturated with turpentine worn around the waist for nine days or else a teaspoon of turpentine each morning for nine mornings."

3. Cf. Hand, *North Carolina Folklore*, p. 7, item 22. "Quinine will induce abortions."

4. Cf. Hand, *North Carolina Folklore*, p. 10, item 45: "Put an ax under the bed to cut pain in two during childbirth;" p. 11, item 46: "An ax under the bed during childbirth will cut off flow of blood." Randolph, *Ozark Superstitions*, p. 200. "After it was all over I asked

the doctor privately how on earth the old woman had made use of a five-pound double-bitted ax in her obstetrical practice. The doctor laughed and replied that she just put it under the bed. 'A common superstition,' he said. 'It's supposed to make a difficult birth easier, and she saw that this was going to be a pretty bad one.'"

5. Cf. Puckett, *Folk Beliefs of the Southern Negro*, p. 46. "A woman with child will expect the young one a day or so before or after the new moon."

6. Cf. Randolph, *Ozark Superstitions*, p. 196. "A woman who is 'big in front' early in pregnancy expects a boy baby, while one who grows 'big in back' will give birth to a girl." Brown, *North Carolina Folklore*, p. 27, item 147. "If a woman is larger in front during pregnancy, the child will be a male."

7. Cf. Randolph, *Ozark Superstitions*, p. 196. "Granny-women say when a pregnant woman's burden seems to be 'carried high' the child is likely to be a female, but, an unborn babe that is 'carried low' is nearly always a boy."

8. Cf. Richard W. Dorson, *Buying the Wind* (Chicago, 1964), p. 337-38. "If a pregnant woman is hungry and does not eat the food that she wants, her baby will have a birthmark of that food." Hand, *North Carolina Folklore*, p. 18, item 86: "If a pregnant woman develops a craving for some fruit, drink, etc., and that desire is not satisfied the child will be marked. Often this mark resembles the shape of the desired object."

9. Cf. Dorson, *Buying the Wind*, p. 337. "If a pregnant woman is frightened, her baby will bear a birthmark of the object that frightened the mother."

10. Cf. Hand, *North Carolina Folklore*, p. 22, item 112. "If a pregnant woman looks at any dreadful thing, or dreadful person, her child will be marked with it. A child whose mother killed a snake a few days before the child was born resembled and acted like a snake."

Cf. Randolph, *Ozark Superstitions*, p. 197. "A pregnant woman must not look at a dead body, since this is likely to mark the baby and might cause it to be born dead, . . ."

12. Cf. Hand, *North Carolina Folklore*, p. 23, item 120. "If a mother makes light of an afflicted person during pregnancy her child will be afflicted."

13. Cf. Hand, *North Carolina Folklore*, p. 19, item 93. "If a woman has an intense longing for something like strawberries, whatever place on her body that she touches at the time will so affect the unborn child that it will have a strawberry on its body at the same place she touched her body."

14. Cf. Lyle Saxon *et al.*, *Gumbo Ya-Ya* (New York, 1922), p. 195. "And of course, if the mother is frightened by an animal while carrying the child, the infant will certainly be marked in some way, maybe resembling the animal when born."

15. Cf. Hand, *North Carolina Folklore*, p. 23, item 117. "If you mock a person that is deformed, you or your descendant will be deformed like the person you mocked."

16. *Ibid.*, p. 37, item 213. "If a pregnant woman is interested in something special, and makes a study of it, such as music, art, cooking, or sewing, the child will be gifted in that particular thing."

17. *Ibid.*, p. 15, item 69. "After childbirth, it will be fatal for the mother to eat fish."

THE INVENTORY OF AN ESTATE IN THE ACADIAN DISTRICT:
THE SAVOY SUCCESSION 1769

Translated and Edited by Carl Brasseaux

In French colonial Louisiana, inheritance was a complicated affair. In the outposts, the death of a property holder was quickly announced to the local subdelegate, the judicial representative of Louisiana's chief justice, the *commissaire-ordonnateur*. Normally, after notification by the deceased's family or friends, the subdelegate, the local notary, two witnesses, and, usually, representatives of the family, proceeded to the home of the deceased.⁽¹⁾ There, if the deceased was a large property owner, seals were placed on his goods. Later, the property was inventoried; however, if the heirs were minors, a tutor was elected by the family, or, in the absence of close relatives, appointed by the subdelegate. The tutor would then take part in the proceeding on the heirs' behalf.⁽²⁾

Copy of the inventory of the possessions and movable and immovable property belonging to Francois Savoy and his late wife, Aime Thibodeaux. His spouse died in this region on August 19, 1769. Done on this day by the appointed [notary], Joseph Sautair, a resident of this district. In the presence of Pierre Berteaux, named by the relatives and friends [of the deceased] as deputy-guardian [tutor] for the minor, Jean Savoy. His brother and Pierre Blanchard, his friend, who have assessed [the deceased's property], have sworn upon their souls [that the contents of this document are correct], and are confident that the articles below are valued at their true worth.

Thus, be it known that:

A habitation of six arpents of frontage which was granted by the king is appraised at the sum of sixty <i>piastres</i> .	60 <i>piastres</i>
--	--------------------

Three cows with calves. Estimated value—twenty <i>piastres</i> each, totalling to the sum of sixty <i>piastres</i> .	60 <i>piastres</i>
--	--------------------

A heifer large with calf, appraised at thirteen <i>piastres</i> .	13 <i>piastres</i>
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An eighteenth-month-old bull valued at seven <i>piastres</i> .	7 <i>piastres</i>
	140 <i>piastres</i>

Two boar hogs. Together [they] are valued at ten <i>piastres</i> .	10 <i>piastres</i>
--	--------------------

Ten large sows. Together [they] are appraised at thirty <i>piastres</i> and four <i>reaux</i>	30. 4.
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Money amounting to thirty <i>piastres</i> <i>gourde</i> , was also found	30 <i>piastres</i>
	230. 43

We, Pierre Berteaux, Jean Savoy, Pierre Blanchard, Pierre Michel, and Joseph Sautair, have made our crosses as common signatures by which we declare to have been witnesses and [have] seen all of the above-named goods cited in the present inventory. Said Francois Savoy has certified [that he] owns no additional possessions, and [he] promises by making his cross in our presence, which serves as his common signature, to become responsible for one-half of the total [value] of the present inventory. Thus, he will be answerable for the profits [due] his children when they will demand them [the profits derived from their patrimony]. Done in the Acadian district on August 22, 1769. This copy was remitted to Francois Savoy. It conforms to the original retained by Pierre Berteaux, deputy-guardian [tutor]. Signed by Francois Savoy, Pierre Berteaux, Jean Savoy, Pierre Blanchard, Pierre a Michel, and the undersigned, Jean Sautair.

A copy conforming to the original [drafted] by Michel Cantrelle at Cabannoc on August 4, 1782.

The habitation was sold [for] 300 *piastres* *gourde*, half of which reverts to [the ownership of] the children of Francois Savoy's first marriage(4) 150 *piastres*

The assessment of the livestock amounted to 150 *piastres*, and four *reaux*. Consequently, the children's share reverted to them.

75. 2

225. 2.

Notes

1. In the Savoy succession, however, the apparent remoteness of the deceased's property forced the subdelegate to appoint a representative.

2. G. Lugano and Walter Prichard, eds., "Records of the Superior Council," *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, XXIV (July, 1941), 789-791.

3. This is obviously a mathematical error; the total should be 210 *piastres* and four *reaux*.

4. Apparently, Jean Savoy had reached the age of majority, and his father was forced to sell the estate in order to deliver the younger Savoy's patrimony.

Attapas Gazette

Tombstone Inscriptions in Cedar Hill Cemetery, Washington, La.

Compiled by Mrs. James Bailey

March 1812 - April 20, 1971

- Agaisse, Pierre Charles -- 1886-1950
Alfred, Foster A. -- B. 12-7-1956
D. 8-3-1957
Anderson, A. B. -- 1846-1916
Anderson, Mary -- 1906-1934
Anderson, Mary Mudd -- 1851-1922
Anderson, Otto -- 1878-1917
Anderson, Viola H. -- 1884-1945
Anderson, Vincent J. -- 1884-1908
Andrus, Caroline (mother) -- 1882-1943
Andrus, Thomas Horace -- 12-22-1859-
4-17-1935 WOW memorial
Antoine, Mathew -- La. PFC CoA 508
Engineers WWII -- 11-9-1894 - 4-22-1962
Antoine, Mathew -- La. Pvt CoB 209 3405Bn
WWII - 6-8-1919 - 9-19-1970
Arceneaux, Cyprien -- 9-8-1906 - 12-13-1956
Ardoin, Ambroise -- B. 2-13-1867 -
D. 12-6-1952
Ardoin, Mrs. Ambroise -- B. 8-6-1874 -
D. 2-13-1922
Ardoin, Henry Leo -- B. 3-8-1912 -
D. 9-13-1936
Ardoin, John M. (father) -- 11-21-1888 -
7-12-1968
Arnaud, F. -- husband of Eva G. Arnaud -
1897-1956
Asta, Vincent -- 4-28-1858 - 12-3-1917
Aumock, Jessie Lenore, wife of J.
Franklin Schell - 8-31-1877 - 2-26-1940
Augustus, Joseph -- La. Pvt CoD Casual
Det. WWI - 1-13-1897 - 4-26-1956
Aymond, Walter E. -- 8-27-1886 - 10-20-1920
Azar, Rose Kalid -- 1886-1940
Bacon, Edgar L. Jr. -- S1 USNR WWII -
2-15-1926 - 11-9-1953
Bailey, Frances G. -- B. 10-30-1825 -
D. 10-28-1902
Bailey, Frederick Lastrapes -- husband
of Helen Blackwood - 2-23-1897 -
9-7-1954
Bailey, Jonas Walpole -- B. 11-23-1838 -
D. 10-27-1924
Bailey, Jonas W. Jr. -- 12-28-1869 -
1-4-1918
Bailey, Jonas A. -- B. 7-6-1899 -
D. 3-25-1925
Bailey, Samuel Benjamin -- B. 9-28-1905
D. 7-3-1907
Baker, Vernie S. -- 1-7-1930 -
10-28-1955
Baillio, Mary Elizabeth -- D. 8-30-1959,
aged 88 yrs., 4 mos., 11 days
Barker, Alice -- B. 10-17-1881 -
D. 5-18-1885
Batchelor, Ancel T. -- 9-22-1889 -
4-2-1966
Beard, Evelyn M. -- 7-4-1908 -
10-21-1970
Bergeron, Anna Alma -- D. 11-17-1938 -
Age 5
Bertrand, Mrs. Cora N. -- B. 11-16-1872 -
D. 4-18-1960
Bertrand, Charles -- B. 7-10-1885 -
D. 5-15-1952
Bertrand, Magnus -- 3-6-1806
11-2-1967
Bidstrup, Christina H. -- 1861-1948
Bidstrup, Herman Mathais -- D. 7-22-1906
aged 7 yrs., 5 mos., 18 days
Bidstrup, H. L. -- B. 6-23-1849 -
D. 6-11-1901
Bidstrup, Wilfred J., Sr. -- 6-7-1901 -
12-7-1966
Billeaudeau, J. Dewey M.D. --
3-13-1899 - 12-19-1969
Billeaudeau, Hilda Mayer -- no dates
given
Bittle, Atwood William -- 1-70-1951
Blanchard, Azelie G. -- 4-23-1900 -
4-15-1964
Blanchard, Mrs. Oliver -- 6-10-1926 -
7-14-1961
Blanchard, Mrs. George -- née Effie
Parenton - 7-12-1888 - 7-6-1953

- Bonvillain, Vicky -- 3-7-1902 - 1-22-1968
 Bonvillain, Alfred A. -- La. S. Sgt. 412
 Ord. Main Co WWII - 2-19-1909 -
 1-26-1965
 Bonvillain, E. N. -- 1861-1934
 Bonvillain, Emma DeRoche -- 21-21-1872 -
 6-16-1948
 Bordelon, Virginia C. -- 1928-1963
 Bordelon, Infant son of Hewitt and
 Virginia Bordelon 1956
 Boucher, Alice Neyland -- 2-27-1887 -
 6-13-1949
 Boucher, Donat Joseph -- 10-14-1886 -
 9-3-1912
 Boudreau, Isola L. -- 4-16-1885 -
 12-30-1964
 Boudreau, Frank Thomas -- 9-29-1869 -
 12-24-1948
 Boudreau, Miss F. E. -- 6-22-1899 -
 4-3-1921 (R.W.)
 Boudreau, Grace -- wife of Herbert E. Kerr -
 1887-1970
 Boudreau, Raphael -- 6-26-1842 - 3-13-1919
 Boudreau, Rose Marie -- 10-12-1922 -
 3-21-1937
 Boudreau, William Robert -- 9-4-1898 -
 6-21-1968
 Boudreau, Anna Rose Labbe -- 8-30-1897 -
 11-27-1969
 Boudreau, Josephine L. -- 11-26-1868 -
 1-10-1939
 Boudreau, William P. (M.D.) -- 2-20-1873 -
 4-2-1924
 Boudreau, Marie Cecelia -- B. 10-7-1899 -
 D. 1-1-1902
 Boudreau, George Joseph -- B. 1-19-1902 -
 D. 1-3-1902
 Boudreau, Kirtley A. -- 7-2-1904 -
 3-20-1931
 Boudreau, Audrey B. -- 8-17-1906 -
 2-11-1962
 Boudreau, George B. -- B. 11-4-1871 -
 D. (illegible)
 Bradshaw, Rosa Clara, daughter of Louis
 L. Wartelle and Mary Lucille Quirk -
 1918-1961
 Brandon, Leo -- B. Sept. 1907 - D.
 June 1940
 Breville, Anette Marie -- B. 2-24-1894 -
 D. 7-28-1895
 Brignac, Mary Jane -- died at birth
 10-9-1949
 Briggs, George J. -- 3-7-1906 -
 11-18-1922
 Briggs, Leo V. -- La. S. Sgt. CoA
 1307 Engr. BN, WWII - 8-28-1916 -
 12-14-1963
 Briggs, Henry W. -- 4-7-1908 -
 4-15-1959
 Briggs, John Michael -- 1-23-1948 -
 1-24-1948
 Briggs, Vera M. -- B. 7-23-1909 -
 D. 8-23-1930-aged 21 years, 1 mo.
 Briggs, William T. -- 1870-1935
 Briggs, Theresa Carrière -- 12-8-1878 -
 1-31-1957
 Briggs, Mrs. William -- D. 2-11-1971
 Aged 82 years, 25 days
 Briggs, Therese -- B. 10-16-1863 -
 D. 11-29-1952
 Briggs, Irma -- 1912-1912
 Briggs, David A. -- 4-18-1877 -
 3-16-1949
 Brown, C. Donald -- 11-14-1899 -
 12-15-1961
 Brown, Aron -- Tex. PFC 2532 Bass Unit
 AAF WWII - 8-12-1916 - 7-11-1968
 Brunet, Charles B. -- La. PFC U.S.
 Marine Corps. WWII - 8-11-1923 -
 9-10-1969
 Budden, Marx -- La. Pvt. SATC Tulane
 Univ. - Dec. 11, 1928
 Byrne, William T. -- 6-6-1904 -
 3-22-1965
 Callahan, James W. -- B. 12-15-1853 -
 D. 1-1-1933
 Callahan, Elorausher -- B. 1-23-1856 -
 D. 8-1-1947
 Camp, Dorothea Lee H. -- La. SN2USNR
 WWII 10-17-1925 - 2-9-1963
 Carantine, Mathilde -- wife of F. L.
 Pitre, died 8-20-1915, aged 77 years
 Carrière, Marguerite -- 2-14-1930 -
 1-30-1952
 Carrière, Joseph Ewell -- 11-20-1899 -
 7-1-1969
 Carrière, Evariste -- B. 11-19-1858 -
 D. 9-18-1860
 Carrière, Lucille W. -- 3-5-1875 -
 3-6-1950
 Carrière, Helen Derbanne -- 10-31-1870 -
 3-16-1904
 Carrière, John Gustave -- 7-17-1856 -
 8-14-192
 Carrière, James J. -- 6-10-1861 -
 1-22-1952

- Carron, John C. -- 1-1-1878 -
8-15-1936
- Carron, Herbert E. -- 7-2-1890 -
4-16-1937
- Carron, Vivian S. -- 6-29-1898 -
1-22-1956
- Cason, Jack Morrow -- 1-11-1874 -
10-28-1949
- Cason, Julia Gay -- 3-31-1882 -
4-29-1955
- Cazenave, Joseph Albert -- 1-27-1876 -
12-31-1955
- Cazenave, Gertrude Long -- 2-7-1880 -
3-21-1956
- Charles, Eraste -- 1871 - 1906
- Charles, Wesley -- B. 7-9-1898 -
D. 10-6-1961
- Charlie, Charles -- D. 1926
- Charlie, Mrs. Charles -- D. 1945
- Chavis, Gibbon S. -- CoA 12 Miss. Inf.
C.S.A. no dates given
- Chretien, Simon -- 11-11-1892 -
11-26-1968
- Clark, Roland W. -- 12-3-1876 -
12-16-1928-WOW memorial
- Clement, Everette -- 9-15-1948 -
7-17-1949
- Clopton, B. W. -- husband of Bessie
Nicholson - 11-27-1876 - 5-11-1949
- Clopton, Mrs. B. W. -- Died Dec. 28, 1970,
aged 84 yrs., 9 mos., 15 days
- Cooke, Beulah E. -- D. 10-11-1954
- Cooke, David H. -- 10-27-1881 -
7-10-1964
- Cooke, Fannie T. -- 1844-1924
- Cooke, Hattie M. -- 8-4-1873 -
3-8-1963
- Cooke, Fannie P. -- 9-15-1874 -
3-13-1966
- Cooke, Thomas A. -- 8-31-1878 -
3-3-1936
- Cooke, William A. -- 7-28-1886 -
8-28-1919-WOW memorial
- Cooney, Rev. John C. -- B. 3-2-1896 -
D. 6-8-1946
- Courville, Amar -- B. 6-5-1892 -
D. 8-22-1951
- Courville, John Amar -- 10-27-1946 -
9-27-1966
- Courville, Eta W. -- 8-2-1892 -
8-8-1969
- Curtis -- Infant son of George W. and
Florence Curtis -- D. 4-3-1895 -
aged 18 hrs.
- Curley, Irene Carriere -- 9-9-1845 -
8-9-1921
- Cushman, Robert Edwin -- Infant son of
Dr. E. W. and B. F. Cushman -
B. 2-19-1895 - D. 5-3-1896
- Cushman, Charlie H. -- 9-25-1889 -
5-31-1965
- Cushman, Charles Lynn -- Infant, died
Dec. 11, 1951
- Daniel, John -- D. 12-25-1961, age
67 yrs.
- David, Félicien -- B. 10-10-1860 -
D. 3-20-1936
- David, Bertie C. -- 12-26-1921 -
9-9-1962
- David, Henry E. -- 4-29-1902 -
11-29-1952
- David, Infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
Joseph David, died 11-9-1966
- David, Louis Richard -- B. 5-18-1932 -
D. 2-11-1933
- David, Martha D. -- 1-9-1891 -
6-7-1968
- David, Peter H. -- 10-16-1891 -
9-2-1964
- Davie, Amelia H. -- B. 4-10-1876 -
D. 10-10-1959
- Debaillon, Emma -- wife of Jean
Jumere, B. 10-31-1845 - D. 1-5-1910,
aged 64 yrs., 2 mos. 5 days
- DeJean, Felix A. Sr. -- 12-25-1875 -
8-21-1965
- DeJean, Felix A. Jr. -- La. 1st Lt.
• 2123 Base Unit AAF WWI AM & 601C-
8-21-1918 - 11-22-1962
- Delouche, Louis A. -- 1844-1948
- Delouche, Mary B. -- 5-4-1894 -
10-13-1967
- Denton, Columbia Mable -- wife of E. J.
Going, Jr. B. 4-28-1883 - D.
11-6-1904
- Deprimo, Joseph -- 1873-1939
- Deprimo, Irene -- 1911-1925
- Deprimo, Mary D. -- 5-5-1877 -
5-14-1957
- Deprimo, Dominick -- 4-9-1915 -
5-29-1939
- Deshotels, Mary Alice -- 10-16-1935 -
12-4-1935

- Deshotels, Ortella P. -- 11-29-1877 - 6-15-1967
- Deshotels, Jean Baptiste -- 12-2-1876 - 4-3-1965
- Deshotels, Aubin -- 3-1-1898 - 2-11-1957
- Deshotels, Arthur -- 9-9-1888 - 11-24-1962
- Deshotels, Lawrence K. -- 11-1-1910 - 6-10-1967
- Devillier, Julian -- 1-9-1888 - 3-23-1968
- Devillier, Martha C. -- 2-3-1894 - 5-8-1964
- Devillier, Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Leighton Devillier - D. 12-29-1970
- DeVillier, Francis -- 6-28-1968 - 8-17-1968
- Dikes, John Henry, Sr. -- son of Henry Dikes and Amanda Cumbie - 1876-1960
- Dilg, Irma -- wife of Thomas G. Nicholson 1898-1963
- Dixon, W. F. -- B. 12-8-1859 - D. 9-11-1914
- Doucet, Joylie -- wife of Armand Deshotels 12-1-1896 - 3-28-1970
- Doucet, Theodore -- 10-16-1868 - 8-22-1946
- Doucet, Alice Montgomery -- 11-16-1889 - 4-25-1970
- Doucet, Quentin J. -- La. Tec. 5 CoC 128 Ord. Maint. Bn WWII--3-30-1919 - 1-26-1945
- Douglas, Junius Lawrence Jr. -- D. 11-3-1960, aged 31 years
- Dupré, Alfred -- 11-11-1890 - 5-13-1966
- Dupré, Larry Dale -- Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Clydis Dupre, died 1-26-1948, aged 5 mos.
- Dupré, George Jr. -- 11-7-1915 - 2-10-1971
- Dupré, Mrs. Daris -- D. 10-28-1969, aged 79 yrs., 13 days
- Dupré, Daris -- 1891-1962
- Dupré, Vicky Lynn -- D. 2-1-1963, aged 1 yr., 13 days
- Dupré, Shelia -- 7-17-'61 - 7-18-1961
- Dupré, Robert -- 1882-1960
- Dupré, Medric -- 3-14-1919 - 9-25-1966
- Dupré, Elise F. -- 1885-1964
- Dupré, Lawrence T. -- La. TEC3 US Army WWII- 5-7-1921 - 10-6-1961
- Dupré, Lucien -- Sgt. CoA 28 La. Inf. C.S.A. (no date)
- England, ? -- D. 3-27-1944, aged 82 yrs.
- Ehrhardt, Linna W. -- 4-13-1892 - 9-20-1967
- Ehrhardt, John F. -- 8-27-1878 - 10-3-1963
- Ehrhardt, Thaddeus E. -- La. T. Sgt. CoA 36 Tank Bn WWII- 8-25-1918 - 3-29-1969
- Ehrhardt, Henry -- 2-13-1884 - 4-19-1940
- Ehrhardt, Jacob -- 1875-1957
- Ellis, Osiah -- B. 1869 - D. 1950, aged 81 yrs.
- Elter, Edna L. -- 4-2-1890 - 1-6-1931
- Elter, C. August -- 3-15-1877 - 10-24-1945
- Elter, Heilen Mary -- B. 7-18-1885 - D. 5-21-1886
- Elter, Mrs. John Willie -- D. 9-22-1970 aged 90 yrs., 50 mos., 8 days
- Enochs, Charlotte -- B. 1-8-1815 - D. 5-2-1892
- Epperson, Mary J. -- B. 1-20-1841 - D. 9-2-1937
- Epperson, Ida -- wife of Robt. Harry - 6-21-1859 - 12-21-1934
- Esterbrook, Charles R. -- D. 6-15-1894, aged 35 yrs.
- Evans, Ben F. -- 11-15-1861 - 1-27-1896
- Evans, Mammie R. -- 6-23-1890 - 11-6-1958
- Eves, Isaac M. -- La. Pvt. CoF 8 Regt. La. Inf. Confederate States Army -- 1841-1925
- Fahey, John -- B. 3-17-1812 - D. 1-26-1889
- Fahey, Caroline -- wife of John Fahey, B. 7-12-1831 - D. 8-25-1872
- Fahey, John -- son of J. Caroline Fahey, B. 2-27-1856 - D. 8-25-1876
- Fennel, Sov. Henry Cornelius -- B. 2-4-1869 - D. 5-6-1913 R.I.P. WOW memorial
- Fisher, Augustus M. -- 5-25-1881 - 4-17-1965
- Fisher, Joseph Paul Jr. -- D. Nov. (illegible), aged 4 mos., 10 days
- Fisher, Mrs. Albert D. -- D. 3-7-1971, aged 87 yrs., 3 mos., 2 days
- Fitzpatrick, George L. -- 6-16-1894 - 8-11-1966

- Florence, Daniel -- aged 1 yr.
 Foard, Mary A. -- B. 12-9-1832 -
 D. 3-10-1902
 Board, W.W. -- husband of Mary A. West,
 B. 9-12-1822 - D. 9-13-1870
 Fontenot, Marié -- 1873-1958
 Fontenot, Oniel -- D. 5-5-1930
 Fontenot, Mrs. Oniel -- D. 10-18-1929
 Fontenot, Joseph Larose -- 8-1-1850 -
 5-7-1939
 Fontenot, Mary Cornelia -- 10-3-1856 -
 8-27-1943
 Fontenot, Ulysse D. -- B. 10-4-1881 -
 D. 5-13-1947, age 66
 Fontenot, Mrs. Ulysse D. -- B. 4-4-1882 -
 D. 2-4-1957, age 74
 Fontenot, Louis -- B. 7-28-1909 -
 D. 3-18-1925, age 16
 Fontenot, Infant son of Mr. & Mrs. Sammy
 Fontenot, 3-1-1963
 Fontenot, James - - dated illegible
 Fontenot, Frank -- 1-30-1900 -
 12-25-1962
 Fontenot, Joseph A. V. -- La. PFC 576
 Trans Co TC 12-11-1928 - 1-11-1959
 Fontenot, Leo Austin -- 1-15-1879 -
 11-7-1959
 Fontenot, Mrs. L. A. Sr. -- nee
 Lillias Lazaro - 7-6-1884 -
 9-21-1967
 Fontenot, Leo Austin Jr. -- 5-20-1906 -
 10-29-1961
 Fontenot, Joseph Evobe -- 10-10-1901 -
 5-17-1959
 Fontenot, baby -- 9-10-1959
 Fontenot, Lola Pitre -- 1894-1941
 Fontenot, Louis Ben -- 6-1-1882 -
 11-20-1955
 Fontenot, Oscar -- 10-2-1901 -
 7-6-1962
 Fontenot, Emily L -- 10-7-1884 -
 4-9-1952
 Fontenot, Jules -- B. 6-6-1884 -
 D. 2-9-1969
 Forest, Marshal -- B. 12-19-1880 -
 D. 7-27-1918 - aged 37 yrs.,
 7 mos., 8 days
 Foster, Mrs. Ernestine P. -- D.
 7-15-1967, aged 76 yrs., 4 mos.,
 24 days
 Foster, William Joseph -- 4-14-1899 -
 5-27-1966
 Fountain, Alice -- B. 6-10-1882 - D.
 11-9-1934
 Gardiner, Adeline G. -- B. 5-10-1887 -
 D. 7-19-1958
 Gardner, William -- 8-23-1850 -
 3-8-1920
 Gardner, Mrs. William -- B. 1857 -
 D. 1940
 Gauthier, Adelaïde -- B. 7-22-1856 -
 D. 7-31-1945
 Gauthier, Louis -- 1888-1954
 Gauthier, Frank -- La. PFC CoA 508
 Engineers WWI-10-31-1970
 Gautreaux, Maruse "Morris" -- 3-13-1913 -
 1-30-1968
 Gay, William B. -- 9-21-1880 -
 1-31-1964
 Gay, Rodney G. -- 10-9-1889 -
 7-31-1920
 Gay, Judge W. E. -- B. 2-24-1840 -
 D. 2-2-1902, aged 61 yrs., 11 mos.,
 8 days
 Gennuso, Frank -- 12-6-1867 - 6-21-1949
 Gennuso, Dominick -- 6-24-1885 -
 3-14-1965
 Gennuso, Anthony -- son of Mr. and Mrs.
 D. J. Gennuso, Sr. - 4-15-1909 -
 4-1-1910
 Gennuso, Steven -- B. 1861 - D. 2-3-1941
 Gennuso, Mrs. Steven -- B. 1871 -
 D. 7-17-1940
 Gennuso, Santo -- 10-10-1910 -
 7-10-1961
 Gennuso, Dominick -- B. 1901 - D.
 5-17-1940
 Gennuso, Joe G. -- 5-2-1921 -
 8-3-1928
 Gibson, Jules -- La. Pvt. 229 AA Slt.
 Bn Cac, WWII - 2-23-1900 -
 10-10-1960
 Gibson, Matt N. -- 1862-1935
 Gibson, Ernestine L. -- 1860-1903
 Gibson, Rose A. -- wife of Charles
 Nicholson - 1-14-1890 - 1-26-1966
 Gibson, Charles J. -- La. PFC 843 Co.
 Trans. Corps. WWI - 3-6-1894 -
 8-12-1949
 Gibson, Louise E. -- 1881-1953
 Gibson, Joseph D. -- 1874-1944
 Gibson, Henry Joseph -- La. GMJ US Navy
 WWII - 9-30-1905 - 4-29-1970
 Gibson, Walter -- La. Pvt. 29 Inf.,
 17 Div. - 12-1-1935

- Gibson, Suzanne -- wife of Philip Zernott
7-4-1897 - 4-13-1927
- Gibbens, Elizabeth -- wife of James
Nicholson 1860-1892
- Gibbens, Thomas C. -- 2-15-1830 -
8-5-1915
- Going, Edward J. -- CoC 6 La. Inf.
C.S.A. - no dates
- Going, E. J., Sr. -- B. 10-13-1839 -
D. 12-16-1908, aged 69 yrs., 2 mos.,
2 days
- Going, Mary Edith -- 1-21-1868 -
4-23-1943
- Going, Samuel J. -- B. 11-15-1882 -
D. 6-8-1912
- Going, James A. -- 1-23-1953, aged 73
yrs., 8 mos., 18 days
- Goll, Mrs. Augustine Y. -- 9-3-1955
- Goll, Benjamin F. -- 9-25-1868 -
5-20-1944
- Gordon, Mrs. Morgan -- 1-6-1870 -
1-20-1940
- Gordon, Herbert M. -- 1881-1941
- Gordon, Marm -- 10-23-1863 -
8-23-1941
- Gordon, Mary E. -- 5-16-1855 -
11-15-1941
- Gordon, Calvina -- 1-31-1873 -
8-2-1949
- Gordon, Doris L. -- 1909-1942
- Gosserand, Thelma -- wife of Love
Montgomery - 9-5-1900 - 12-23-1967
- Goudeau, Miss Pamela Ann --
D. 12-24-1965 - aged 16 yrs., 10 mos.,
19 days
- Goudeau, Caroline W. -- 3-23-1881 -
5-31-1969
- Green, Mary Ellen -- 9-7-1927 -
6-11-1955
- Green, Williw -- La. Sgt. 806 Pioneer
Inf. 2-20-1943
- Guidry, Miss Amanda -- D. 10-15-1951,
aged 62 yrs., 2 mos.
- Guidry, Ida P. -- 1911-1960
- Guidry, William -- D. 12-17-1960, aged
69 yrs., 7 mos., 8 days
- Guilbeau, Charles R. -- La. M Sgt. US
Marine Corps. WWII - 9-29-1912 -
8-24-1964
- Guillory, Mrs. Athenas -- B. 1-22-1900 -
D. 6-18-1922
- Guillory, Josephine A. -- 1888-1956
- Guillory, Theodore -- 1892-1962
- Guillory, Henry -- husband of Bertha
Marks-E. 9-27-1899 - D. 1-9-1938
- Guillory, Lastie -- B. 12-18-1884 -
D. 8-31-1939
- Guillory, Mary Lelia -- B. 1-19-1922 -
D. 4-30-1935
- Guillory, Frank -- 3-27-1852 -
10-23-1908
- Guillory, Joseph -- 1874-1936
- Guillory, Marrie A. -- 1-18-1869 -
10-11-1952
- Guillory, Pierre -- 1-27-1861 -
5-7-1913
- Guillory, Frank -- La. Pvt. 128 Inf.,
32 Div.-1-26-1892 - 1-17-1935
- Guillory, Lastie -- B. 9-17-1862 -
D. 6-19-1913
- Guillory, Ophelia A. -- B. 12-16-1884 -
D. 12-29-1937
- Guillory, Evana A. -- 1874-1950
- Guillory, Donato -- 1874-1940
- Guillory, Eraste -- 5-13-1895 - 11-12-1996
- Guillory, Mrs. Theozia -- B. 7-18-1900 -
D. 5-18-1968
- Guillory, Baby girl -- D. 2-16-1971
- Guillory, Amelia G. -- 2-28-1895 -
4-25-1957
- Guillory, Pierre -- 12-10-1918 -
8-9-1956
- Halvestin, Annie E. -- B. in Virginia,
D. 7-7-1876, aged 45 yrs. and 9 mos.,
wife of Theodore Halvestin
- Harry, Robert -- B. 1857 in England -
D. 9-2-1937
- Hartiens, Mrs. Mollie G. -- 1-26-1896 -
8-8-1844
- Harvey, Maurice -- 5-4-1888 - 7-21-1958
- Heffner, Nevada L. -- 9-29-1900 -
3-6-1964
- Henningson, Elizabeth - Born Doering -
6-2-1841 - D. 4-13-1936
- Herrin, Cecelia Clayton -- 5-29-1894 -
10-12-1954
- Herrin, Thomas Watson -- Twx. Pvt., 39
Balloon Co., Air Service, WWI -
8-3-1896 - 3-9-1947
- Hicks, James Jackson -- B. 3-9-1839 -
D. 3-16-1881
- Hill, Mary Tommie Oden -- 1871-1926
- Hill, Marshall -- La. STMI USNR WWII -
1-31-1925 - 12-18-1950
- Hill, James F. -- D. 10-27-1936, aged
56 hrs., 2 mos., 11 days

- Hooks, Rosetta -- daughter of Mr. & Mrs.
 Asa Hooks Jr., age 11 days
 Hooks, Asa Jr. -- husband of Lorena Leger
 1922-1943
 Huckaby, Elma -- 2-6-1913 -
 11-19-1968
 Hudson, Kathleen -- 6-28-1920 -
 10-12-1969
 Hudson, Betty J. -- wife of Luther
 Cushman - 10-4-1932 - 4-6-1967
 Huguot, Aliza S. -- 2-18-1911 -
 1-8-1969
 Huguot, Ezetta Phillips -- 7-16-1911 -
 11-12-1957
 Huguot, Sidney -- 5-6-1908 -
 2-27-1965
 Huguot, Henry Sr. -- 10-27-1878 -
 9-12-1950
 Huguot, Mrs. Henry St. -- 1884-1952
 Hummel, Mrs. Bernhard -- 1869-1950
 Hummel, Bernhard -- 1859-1948
 Hummel, Theresa Marie -- wife of Henry W.
 Carson, 6-26-1897 - 11-23-1933
 Hummel, Alzena Marie -- 10-?-1955 -
 age 50 yrs.
 Jackson, Guy Andres -- 2-5-1865 -
 4-28-1958
 Jackson, Hannon Rosco -- D. 2-13-1971-
 aged 67 yrs., 1 mo., 9 days
 Jackson, Lilla May Q. -- 5-1-1886 -
 4-20-1960
 James, Emmanuel -- La. Pvt. US Army WWI-
 8-29-1895 - 4-11-1968
 Joshua, Philip -- 6-9-1876 - 2-1-1947
 Johnson, Mrs. Lucy -- 1873-1949
 Johnson, Bernard -- La. Pvt. 341 Field
 Arty. 89 Div. WWI-2-2-1898 - 12-14-1950
 Johnson, Foster -- La. Pvt. 18 Engr.
 Service Co. WWI-2-8-1897 - 6-19-1955
 Johnson, Mrs. Ethel -- D. 3-2-1952,
 aged 51 yrs.
 Johnson, Alice Olivier -- 1-24-1902 -
 9-14-1969
 Jones, Houston -- D. 12-2-1943, aged
 55 yrs.
 Joshua, Christelia -- 5-15-1888 -
 4-29-1958
 Joubert, Celeste -- B. March 1878 -
 D. 2-1-1931
 Joubert, Cora -- wife of Sosthene Pitre,
 1856-1935
 Joubert, Thelma Smith -- 1908-1954
 Joubert, Gabriel -- B. 6-16-1897 -
 D. 4-28-1963
 Joubert, Ladie -- B. 8-11-1900 -
 D. 24-1948
 Joubert, Gloria June - D. 11-12-1940
 Joubert, Wardy -- B. 1902 -
 D. 5-10-1962, age 60 yrs.
 Joubert, Melvin -- La. Pvt. CoB Stu
 Army TNG Corps. WWI-11-23-1896 -
 8-18-1960
 Joubert, Luke -- 8-7-1907 - 4-11-1969
 Joubert, Frederick -- B. 7-1-1904 -
 D. 8-13-1936
 Joubert, Mercedes Ann -- 8-31-1929 -
 6-21-1935
 Jumere, Jean -- D. 1-5-1923, aged 85
 yrs., a native of Campan, France
 Kaiser, Dora E. -- wife of Richard D.
 Lamson-7-14-1892 - 5-17-1918
 Kalid, Josephine -- 1867-1940
 Keary, McKinley -- 1902-1955
 Kelley, Charles F. -- 12-2-1908 -
 4-30-1969
 Keough, Patrick (Father) --no dates given
 Keough, John Patrick (Brother) --no
 dates
 Keough, Catherine R. (Mother) --no
 dates
 Keough, Patrick (Brother) --no dates
 Kerr, Mary Jane Smith -- 1832-1911
 Kerr, Albert Arthur -- 1870-1924
 Kerr, Lindsey Jackson Sr. -- 1829-1901
 Kerr, Herbert E. -- 1889-1960
 Kerr, Clifford G. -- 3-24-1891, -
 8-9-1960
 Kilpatrick, Herbert -- 11-7-1863 -
 10-30-1930
 Kilpatrick, Ralph Cushman -- 3-19-1900 -
 10-12-1933
 Kimball, Lenora -- 12-8-1898 -
 10-26-1958
 Kimball, Armda F. -- 2-16-1895 -
 2-1-1958
 Kimball, Arthur Sr. -- 11-9-1894 -
 1-12-1957
 Kimball, J. R. -- 10-21-1922 -
 11-17-1947
 Kimball, Daniel -- 1859-1930
 Kimball, Genevieve -- 1861-1946
 King, Emily -- B. 1-5-1888 -
 D. 6-20-1968
 Lacombe, Emily Leer - 5-4-1860 -
 7-8-1924

- Lacombe, Oscar -- 11-2-1855 -
6-23-1914
- LaDeoux, Sinic M. -- La. TEC5-1188 AAF
Guard Sq WWII-5-12-1912 - 4-19-1949
- LaFleur, James Hudson - B. 7-6-1902 -
D. 9-14-1917
- Lafrapes, Rodney Carr -- B. 8-19-1905 -
D. 1-24-1907
- Laflaur, Virginia H. -- 9-15-1871 -
11-24-1959
- Laflaur, James D. -- 9-29-1866 -
11-28-1954
- Laflaur, Mrs. Eusebe -- 8-13-1862 -
1-6-1935
- Laflaur, Busie J. -- B. 31-21-1892 -
D. 11-13-1924
- LaFleur, Patrick -- B. 5-10-1905 -
D. 12-4-1963
- LaFleur, Alex -- La. PFC US Army WWI
10-16-1888 - 1-29-1966
- LaFleur, Lima B. -- 8-9-1901 - 6-7-1968
- LaFleur, Jules -- La. Pvt. CoCl develop-
ment BN WWI-2-14-1897 - 11-14-1968
- Lalanne, Ed -- B. 3-3-1904 -
D. 9-29-1941
- Lalanne, J. M. -- no dates given
- Lalanne, D. (Father) -- B. 11-8-1825 -
D. 1-31-1897
- Lalonde, Carroll -- 7-10-1936 - 7-8-1967
- Lamontey, Eugene -- B. 5-3-1836 -
D. 10-6-1885
- Lamson, Frieda Cora -- 10-8-1916 -
10-25-1916
- Lamson, Richard Dean Jr. -- 1-2-1914 -
6-3-1914
- Landry, Frederick A. -- La. CPL 278 Field
Arty. BN WWII PH-1-25-1910 - 8-31-1948
- Landreneau, Justin Curry -- D. 2-23-1971-
aged 50 yrs., 5 mos., 21 days
- Landreneau, John Mark Sr. -- 11-22-1889 -
1-3-1963
- Landreneau, Michael George -- D. 10-15-1947,
aged 2 years
- Landreneau, Wilfred -- La. Bugler 20
Machine Gun BN, WWI-1-13-1894 -
9-17-1959
- Larrabee, Fannie Fern -- wife of Harry
L. Fleming - D. 12-20-1913, aged
21 yrs., 7 mos., 20 days
- Lastrapes, Adolphe -- B. 7-20-1842 -
D. 7-11-1933
- Lastrapes, Fannie Lou -- B. 11-27-1844 -
D. 1-3-1919
- Lastrapes, Fannie Louisa -- wife of
Jonas W. Bailey Jr. - 8-27-1869 -
1-29-1936
- Lastrapes, Celeste Edna "Lelle" - wife
of Atwood W. Bittle - 1871-1947
- Lastrapes, Lucy "Sissy" - wife of
William B. Nicholson-1879-1953
- Lastrapes, Leon -- 11-5-1877 - 6-19-1950
- Lastrapes, Richard L. -- 1912-1970
- Lastrapes, Clara -- no dates given
- Lastrapes, Palmyre -- no dates given
- Lastrapes, Frank Jr. -- 8-7-1933 -
3-7-1969
- Lavine, Baby Mary Ann -- D. 1-2-?,
aged 9 mos., 8 days
- Leach, C. B. -- 1854-1930
- Leach, Mary E. -- 1852-1932
- LeBlanc, Mary R. -- wife of V. P. LeBlanc
1870-1948
- LeBlanc, V.P. -- 1863-1916
- LeBlanc, Clarence -- 3-22-1911 -
3-15-1968
- LeBlanc, Eloise -- D. 12-14-1945,
aged 4 mos., 23 days
- LeBlanc, Infant -- 11-11-1943
- LeBlanc, Herman L. -- 7-12-1930
- LeBlanc, Elsie -- 4-18-1893 -
6-20-1954
- LeBlanc, Donat -- La. CGM US Navy WWII -
4-14-1901 - 6-27-1950
- LeBlanc, Vincent P. Jr. - (husband &
father)-3-27-1891 - 7-27-1957
- LeBlanc, Mrs. Vincent P. Jr. - (wife &
mother)-2-23-1896 - 3-18-1957
- LeBlanc, John Lee -- 1933-1947
- Lee, Mary Louise A. -- 11-9-1918 -
4-15-1968
- Lee, Cevene -- 5-22-1885 - 4-28-1962
- Leer, George -- B. 9-13-1860 -
D. 10-30-1897
- Leer, Henry -- B. 12-23-1865 -
D. 11-17-1889
- Leer, Joseph -- B. 1820 - D. 11-30-
1874
- Leger, Henry -- B. 5-4-1911 -
D. 1-30-1948
- Long, Manuel W. -- 9-4-1875 - 4-16-
1955
- Lowrey, Agnes Nicholson -- wife of
Henry E. Lowrey - 1-30-1884 -
1-21-1968
- Lowrey, Henry E. -- husband of Dollie
Nicholson- 6-2-1880 - 11-2-1953

- Lowrey, James Nicholson -- D. 9-16-1967, aged 57 yrs. 1 mo., 2 days
- Lowrey, Mary Gay -- wife of H. W. Lowrey- 4-24-1870 - 12-29-1952
- Lyman, Thomas Wood -- son of Lt. & Mrs. Charles Wood Lyman III - 5-10-1964 - 11-16-1965
- Lyman, Charles W. Jr. -- D. 2-13-1969, aged 56 yrs.
- Lynch, James Mathew -- La. PHM1 USNRF WWI 3-29-1897 - 5-3-1959
- Lynch, Barnard M. -- B. 5-13-1810 - D. 1-4-1894
- Mallett, Mary -- B. 3-26-1878 - D. 10-31-1958
- Martin, Jimmie C. -- 6-24-1903 - 5-2-1969
- Martin, Marie Verna -- 2-13-1920 - 3-20-1960
- Martin, Frank Howard -- 11-11-1914 - 3-20-1960
- Martin, Conrad John -- 9-5-1919 - 3-28-1938
- Martin, Conrad Lee -- 11-20-1889 - 2-4-1969
- Martin, Ferdinand P. -- B. 11-27-1864 - D. 12-5-1922
- Marks, Dwayne -- D. 3-17-1965, aged 4 yrs., 8 mos., 10 days
- Mary, "Dee Dee" - no dates given
- Mary, James Thomas -- B. 10-12-1876 - D. 5-24-1938
- Mary, Louise Tuma -- 5-15-1880 - 12-26-1944
- Mary, Joseph T. -- 1-13-1900 - 9-1-1966
- Matt, Ann & Monica -- Infant twin daughters of Mr. & Mrs. Aubrey Matt- D. 5-17-1970, one day old
- McCaffery, Quirk -- 11-16-1874 - 1-22-1955
- McCaffery, Mrs. Zurline Curley -- D. 11-12-1970 - aged 87 yrs., 8 mos., 28 days
- McCaffery, Thomas -- 5-13-1855 - 12-28-1925
- McCaffery, Cecelia Quirk -- 4-13-1856 - 2-13-1937
- McCaffery, Ferdie -- 1-22-1885 - 11-13-1956
- McCaffery, Mrs. Ferdie W. -- D. 8-31-1965
- McDaniel, Robert -- 8-14-1846 - 1-31-1920
- McDaniel, Eleanor -- 1-29-1887 - 1030-1966
- McGuigan, Hugh -- July 1850 - 11-18-1882
- McKeever, Daniel -- 3-16-1848 - 3-29-1925
- McKeever, Lucy F. -- 4-25-1856 - 5-10-1931
- McKeever, James -- La. Pvt. US Army, 1-22-1939
- McKeever, George P. -- B. 10-12-1912 - D. 7-21-1942
- McKeever, Patrick -- 3-24-1889 - 4-1-1957
- McDonald, Roland -- La. PFC 855 Engr. Avn. BN WWII- 8-3-1915 - 11-17-1946
- McNicholl, David J. -- 6-6-1876 - 4-2-1962
- McNicholl, Bessie C. -- 12-4-1882 - 3-27-1948
- McNicholl, Ellen -- wife of I. M. Eves- D. 5-25-1902, aged 48 yrs., 2 mos., 1 day
- Mèche, Mary -- 2-27-1946 - 2-28-1946
- Mèche, Elizabeth -- 2-27-1946 - 3-1-1946
- Mèche, Narcise -- 2-8-1909 - 7-19-1964
- Mélançon, Columbus -- 4-21-1902 - 11-30-1970
- Mélançon, Samuel O. -- La. MM1 USNRF WWI- 8-1-1887 - 2-8-1955
- Mélançon, Joseph -- La. PFC CoM 10 Infantry WWI BSM - 3-2-1925 - 6-5-1966
- Milburn, Catherine Myrthe -- wife of John P. Savant - 11-13-1873 - 5-2-1952
- Miller, Polin -- 1848-1912
- Millsbaugh, Mary Emma -- wife of Robt. Zernott Sr.-B. 2-3-1848 - D. 1-30-1875
- Montgomery, Zulma St. Cyr -- 10-12-1868 - 9-28-1941
- Montgomery, Infant boy of Love Montgomery Jr. & Thelma Gosserand - D. 12-6-1936
- Montgomery, J. Henderson - 9-19-1887 - 7-29-1929
- Montgomery, Joseph Love -- 2-7-1859 - 5-8-1916
- Montgomery, Zulma L. -- 3-15-1933 - 3-25-1953
- Montgomery, Elizabeth -- 12-2-1839 - 2-11-1917

- Montgomery, Mrs. A. M. - W.Z.M. --
D. 2-16-1923
- Moore, M. Roger -- 8-24-1905 -
11-24-1963
- Moore, Willie -- wife of T. H. Andrus -
10-10-1871 - 8-6-1922
- Morain, Josephine M. -- 6-25-1938 -
3-8-1957
- Morain, Edgar J. -- 7-30-1918 -
11-22-1969
- Morrison, James E. Jr. -- 1-25-1954 --
11-26-1954
- Moseley, Dan I. -- La. PFC 951 Ord.
Ham. Co.-WWII-3-26-1919 - 7-28-1969
- Moten, Willie -- La. Pvt. CoA 326
Labor BN-WWI-3-10-1896 - 1-28-1970
- Mott, Augustus Rebecca -- B. 12-3-1906-
D. 5-26-1929, age 23 yrs.
- Motte, Herbert -- no dates given
- Mouton, Eunice R. -- wife of N. P.
Mouton-10-9-1894 - 1-8-1954
- Muller, Lemmie T. -- 6-27-1890 -
5-8-1966
- Muller, Lela M. -- B. 2-9-1893 -
D. 9-3-1895
- Mueller, Mary Elizabeth -- wife of Leon
Lastrapes -- 10-24-1881 - 8-12-1937
- Nash, Mrs. Sarah -- D. 10-15-1952,
age 35 yrs.
- Neyland, Jasper James -- 5-6-1858 -
3-24-1913
- Neyland, Frances Winkler -- 1862-1943
- Neyland, Jasper Joseph -- 1st Lt. CoE
65th Inf.-B. 7-1-1894 - D. 11-10-1918
- Neyland, Vera A. -- wife of Adam Gate-
8-31-1889 - 7-3-1924
- Nicholson, Charles J. -- La. PFC Btry.
141 Field Arty. WWI--9-6-1892 -
9-29-1963
- Nicholson, Thomas Gibbens -- 5-22-1891 -
12-24-1969
- Nicholson, Infant son of Mr. & Mrs. Robert
J. Nicholson - 8-5-1960
- Nicholson, Mrs. Sarah -- D. 2-16-1970, aged
82 yrs., 4 mos., 3 days
- Nicholson, Gantt Pape -- 10-12-1887 -
12-4-1958
- Nicholson, Pape -- son of W. and S.
Nicholson, born in England 8-19-1849-
D. 10-2-1867
- Nicholson, William -- Born in England-
6-18-1815 - D. 10-19-1867
- Nicholson, James -- B. 10-16-1848 -
D. 4-6-1901
- Nicholson, Sarah -- Born in Boubank
Barham, England, 6-26-1826 -
D. 9-14-1884
- Nicholson, Gantt -- D. 2-2-1971,
aged 59 yrs., 6 mos., 11 days
- Nicholson, Maggie Fannie -- wife of
Phil Zernott -- B. 2-3-1880 -
D. 11-11-1909
- Nicholson, William B. "Pabo" -- husband
of Lucy Lastrapes - 1882-1956
- Nicholson, Mary Ann -- wife of Robert
McDaniel - 7-4-1851 - 12-10-1939
- Nielson, P. Earl -- 6-3-1890 -
3-21-1932
- Nielson, Belle Quirk -- D. 11-30-1969,
aged 80 yrs.
- O'Brien, Margaret -- daughter of
Jeremiah O'Brien and Catherine
Roland - no dates
- Oden, Anna Elvira -- wife of W. M.
Rushing - 4-30-1880 - 1-31-1937
- Oden, Henry -- son of John H. &
Tommie Oden Hill -- 10-1-1907 -
8-3-1920
- Oden, Mary Leola -- daughter of J. L.
Oden and N. E. West - B. 4-15-1860 -
10-12-1870 - aged 10 yrs., 5 mos.,
24 days
- Oden, John L. -- B. 4-24-1825 -
D. 5-28-1904
- Oden, Elvira A. (mother) -- 10-30-1850-
1-21-1924
- Oden, Henry N. -- B. 1-25-1849 -
D. 4-21-1906
- Oden, Thomas E. -- son of D. L. Oden
and N. E. West -- B. 7-28-1847 -
D. 10-8-1870 - aged 23 yrs., 2 mos.,
10 days
- Oge, George Gordon -- La. Sgt. Supply
Co. 51 Inf. WWI -- 8-5-1896 -
12-31-1967
- Oge, Robert Joseph -- La. PFC 1
Marines 1 Marine Div. WWII-
11-4-1926 - 5-14-1945
- Ortego, Albert J. -- 4-1-1890 -
9-17-1944
- Ortego, Coralee S. -- 9-6-1897 -
1-10-1969
- Ortego, Golbert -- 9-16-1903 -
8-14-1968

- Ortego, Amy -- 1-6-1902 - 1-9-1961
 Ortego, Coralee -- 1899-1962
 Ortego, Kirtley -- La. M Sgt. Co 17 Inf.
 4 Inf. Div. WWI and II-4-20-1901-
 6-30-1970
 Ortego, Lucille R. -- 1882-1935
 Ortego, Mrs. Paul S. -- 8-27-1882 -
 9-19-1960
 Ortego, John -- 2-12-1970, aged 69 yrs.,
 1 mo., 24 days
 Ortego, Mrs. Eugene -- D. 9-23-1970,
 aged 89 yrs., 11 mos., 25 days
 Ortego, O. D. -- 1878-1931
 Ortego, Aluse -- 5-6-1892 - 9-3-1968
 Paillet, Emily K. -- B. 4-5-1909 -
 D. 1-13-1963, age 55
 Palmer, Mrs. Elizabeth -- D. 11-18-1959,
 aged 67 yrs.
 Papa, Vincent -- 9-8-1882 - 4-27-1944
 Papa, Rosa B. -- wife of Vincent Papa -
 7-1-1885 - 6-30-1956
 Parks, Marie E. -- wife of Robert W. Parks-
 1907-1968
 Parker, Preston -- 1912-1939
 Pearce, Jennie Miriam -- wife of Herbert
 Kilpatrick -- 2-24-2869 - 10-4-1949
 Pearce, William R. (father) -- 1-22-1884 -
 3-16-1966
 Pearce, Austin B. (grandfather) --
 7-1-1853 - 9-5-1928
 Pearce, Pearl Bihn (mother) -- 11-13-1886-
 1-12-1966
 Peckham, Jennie Miles -- 7-2-1849 -
 7-15-1917
 Peckham, Henry Clay -- 1-14-1845 -
 10-24-1913
 Peckham, William Augustus -- 1-16-1876-
 1-14-1940
 Peckham, John Perrigo -- 6-18-1869 -
 4-28-1959
 Perry, Joseph T. -- La. TEC5 CoA 581
 Signal AW BN WWII-5-30-1924 - 12-17-1955
 Perry, Oscar J. -- 6-4-1882 - 5-10-1966
 Perry, Blanche Carron -- 3-16-1886 -
 3-31-1931
 Phillips, Albert E. -- 2-12-1876 -
 6-5-1970
 Phillips, Willie W. -- May 1876 -
 12-16-1963
 Picket, Jack E. -- 7-21-1896 -
 10-10-1918
 Pierrel, Emily Stout -- B. 11-17-1862-
 D. 5-31-1944
 Pinkney, Fernando M. -- 1860-1930
 Pinkney, William A. -- La. Pvt. 1880
 SV Comd. Unit WWII-8-23-1902 -
 4-16-1949
 Pinkney, Albert T. -- 1906-1956
 Pinkney, Louise D. -- 1867-1963
 Pinson, Bobbie -- wife of J. B. St. Cyr-
 1914-1946
 Plonsky, Mordecai -- 7-26-1903 -
 12-28-1966
 Pipes, Alice Sophie -- wife of Dr. J.
 Ambrose Derbanne - 1850-1940
 Polozzi, Maddalena -- wife of Frank
 Gennuso - 12-10-1877 - 8-1-1935
 Poplin, William D. -- La. Pvt.
 Evacuation Hosp. 10 WWI-12-26-1888-
 11-10-1962
 Poplin, Lucy V. -- B. 1-9-1932 -
 D. 11-8-1947
 Pitre, Ormaline A. -- 8-7-1890 -
 11-13-1965
 Pitre, Pauline S. -- 1911-1960
 Pitre, Felicia -- B. 5-14-1830 -
 D. 3-24-1868
 Pitre, Corine -- B. 7-28-1849 -
 D. 8-5-1913
 Pitre, Félécien -- 7-16-1857 -
 1-31-1930
 Pitre, Mrs. Félécien -- 1856-1945
 Pitre, Mathile -- wife of J. W.
 Soileau
 Pitre, Sosthène -- 1853-1931
 Powell, Dewey J. -- 6-29-1899 -
 9-25-1969
 Powell, Dewey V. -- La. CPL CoF
 143 Infantry WWI- 3-22-1898 -
 2-27-1958
 Prather, Matthew Paul Sr. --
 B. 2-8-1903 - D. 6-11-1968
 Prather, Marshall -- B. 2-11-1874 -
 D. 11-7-1959
 Prather, Joseph H. -- La. TEC 5,
 CoA 106 Medical BN WWII BSM-
 4-21-1918 - 11-8-1957
 Prather, Aline (illegible) --
 D. 11-7-1964, aged 85 yrs.
 Prather, Pearl -- wife of D. O.
 Tatman - 1903-1948
 Prather, Robert -- 5-4-1876 -
 3-21-1962
 Préjean, Gretchen Ann -- 8-9-1956 -
 1-7-1957
 Prescott, Adelaide -- wife of J. Alf
 Wartelle- 4-25-1877 - 3-28-1959

- Provost, J. Edmond -- 8-23-1897 -
11-12-1966
- Prudhomme, L. G. -- 1927-1963
- Prudhomme, Lucius -- B. 7-31-1873 -
D. 6-27-1937
- Prudhomme, Andre U. -- 1878-1937
- Prudhomme, Mrs. U. A. -- nee Uranie Marsh-
B. 11-17-1848 - D. 12-6-1933
- Quarry, Edward -- 8-16-1886-
6-19-1963
- Quarry, Pamela -- 4-21-1888 -
4-12-1967
- Quirk, Annie Rosa -- wife of Wm. B. Gay-
1-22-1892 - 4-4-1946
- Quirk, Miss Celeste -- 1-30-1848 -
12-29-1929
- Quirk, William A., M.D. -- 3-20-1865-
7-18-1959
- Quirk, Sarah Gayle -- wife of Dr. W. A.
Quirk-11-17-1879 - 2-3-1960
- Quirk, Lionel Sr. -- D. 2-25-1969, aged
71 yrs., 10 mos., 21 days
- Quirk, Mrs. Lionel Sr. -- D. 3-9-1969,
aged 66 yrs., 7 mos., 28 days
- Quirk, Kenneth J. Sr. -- 1886-1943
- Quirk, Mrs. Thomas -- D. 8-13-1969,
aged 89 yrs., 6 mos., 14 days
- Quirk, L.A.W. -- B. 4-25-1873 -
D. 3-2-1929
- Quirk, Robert Leo -- D. 1-1-1971,
aged 78 yrs., 2 mos., 4 days
- Regan, Patrick L. -- Ia. Captain Chaplain
Corps WWII -- 9-17-1910 - 3-27-1969
- Reeves, William Joseph -- B. 2-5-1870 -
D. 8-22-1940
- Reeves, Mrs. Joseph Annie -- D. 12-2-1969-
aged 94 yrs., 4 mos., 25 days
- Resweber, Edgar C. -- 11-20-1882 -
3-15-1956
- Rice, Lena Leer -- 2-22-1871 - 1-22-1924
- Rice, John -- 10-29-1862 - 12-10-1917-
WOW Memorial
- Richard, Armand (husband & father) --
B. 1870 - D. 7-30-1942
- Richard, Elodie M. (mother) -- 12-20-1877-
5-30-1966
- Richard, Jack -- 3-25-1922 - 7-6-1968
- Richard, James E. -- 10-31-1946 -
7-14-1964
- Richards, Charles A. -- 1872-1922
- Richard, Mary Lucy -- wife of F. T.
Boudreau-B. 2-12-1874 - D. 3-12-1914
- Riehl, Robert Lee -- 1880-1935
- Roan, Marjorie M. -- wife of Lonnie
B. Roan Jr. -- 5-26-1920 - 6-10-1961
- Roan, Lonie B. Sr. -- 9-1-1884 -
10-28-1962
- Roberts, Rosa -- 4-10-1872 - 9-9-1964
- Robertson, Thos. O. -- B. 9-25-1872 -
D. 11-25-1894
- Robin, Flavie -- wife of O. T. Synnott-
1873-1949
- Robinson, Hinda -- B. 4-1-1812 -
D. 6-10-1966
- Rochester, Edmonia T. -- 1894-1956
- Rogers, Fronzine -- wife of Mat Rogers -
D. 4-2-1903-aged 42 yrs., 2 mos.
- Rosenberg, Gertrude E. -- 1-28-1884 -
3-6-1964
- Rowe, Ellis L. -- Ia. PFC 1967 SVC
Comd. Unit WWII-7-22-1906 - 9-17-1968
- Roy, Phyllis K. -- 11-16-1956 -
9-23-1959
- Roy, Charles A. -- CoA 28 Ia. Inf.
C.S.A.- 11-28-1846 - 10-18-1899
- Roy, Mrs. Charles A. -- 1859-1941
- Ruffino, Ethel Burleigh -- 1903-1967
- Ryder, Hypolite -- 1886-1944
- Ryder, Amy S. (mother) -- 1896-1970
- Ryder, Ben F. (father) -- 1894-1950
- Rushing, William M. -- 11-13-1871 -
10-16-1933
- Rushing, Audrey Oden -- 8-10-1902 -
5-30-1914
- Sandoz, Lura -- D. 8-28-1883, aged
1 yr., 15 days
- Sandoz, Aline -- D. 6-4-1885, aged
1 yr., 1 mo., 28 days
- Sandoz, Louise -- D. 5-27-1887, aged
1 yr., 2 mos., 6 days
- Children (above 3) of J. K. Sandoz
and Anna Chenier
- Savant, Mrs. Battonia -- D. 10-12-1954,
aged 61 yrs.
- Savant, John P. -- 8-16-1868 - 4-20-1936
- Savant, Edna T. -- 9-25-1911 - 1-10-1966
- Savant, Lloyd -- 7-21-1906 - 3-24-1968
- Schell, J. Franklin -- 3-19-1864 -
6-6-1935
- Schmit, Beulah M. -- B. 5-5-1894 -
D. 5-15-1895
- Schmit, Martin A. -- B. 10-9-1861 -
D. 6-11-1913-aged 52 yrs., 8 mos.,
2 days
- Schmit, Martin A. Jr. -- B. 12-5-1897-
D. 5-26-1898

- Schmit, Mattie Margaret -- B. 10-28-1898 - D. 3-17-1900
- Schmit, R. L. -- wife of Paul Pitre - B. 1-19-1867 - D. 5-6-1912
- Scribner, S. A. -- B. 12-15-1865 - D. 1-15-1890
- Sellers, Walton F. -- 10-15-1901 - 1-6-1969
- Shay, Mrs. Sonia O. -- 1940-1960
- Sheets, Ned B. -- La. CPL US Marine Corps. WWI-12-20-1898 - 1-8-1964
- Shelfo, Camille -- 1864-1917
- Signa, Rosa -- D. 1-1-1904, aged 4 yrs.
- Simpson, Mary A. -- wife of E. W. Sylvester-B. 3-17-1841 - D. 11-2-1922
- Smith, William E. -- 3-6-1887 - 1-18-1957
- Smith, John O. 8-26-1909 - 7-30-1970
- Smith, Arcuise -- 4-2-1887 - 4-19-1947
- Smith, Mrs. Arcuise -- nee Odette Guillaumin-8-9-1889 - 8-27-1960
- Smith, J. Clifton -- 8-6-1939 - 1-15-1969
- Smith, Eva D. (mother) -- 8-11-1890 - 9-28-1933
- Smith, Wm. H. Sr. -- 3-14-1874 - 11-13-1952
- Smith, Bernice -- wife of C. J. Kirby - 1914-1949
- Smith, Eraste -- 8-27-1891 - 4-6-1955
- Smith, Mrs. Elmira -- 11-29-1894 - 1-26-1966
- Soileau, Leonard -- 8-23-1890 - 11-4-1959
- Soileau, Mrs. Leonard F. -- 10-31-1893 - 1-7-1966
- Soileau, Delores Ann -- Baby of Mr. & Mrs. Adna Soileau - B. 5-1-1938 - D. 1-11-1939
- Soileau, Gilbert C. -- B. 1-5-1884 - D. 9-19-1960
- Soileau, Mrs. Gilbert -- D. 4-23-1970 - aged 83 yrs., 10 mos., 11 days
- Soileau, Amy -- wife of James Phillips-9-3-1883 - 10-2-1949
- Soileau, Lionel -- La. PFC Army Air Force WWII-1-16-1928 - 1-20-1963
- Soileau, Lydia D. -- 11-11-1893 - 4-15-1967
- Soileau, Horace -- B. 1-25-1888 - D. 7-21-1939
- Soileau, Ladie Joseph -- D. 3-3-1969, aged 78 yrs., 1 mo., 27 days
- Soileau, J. Allen -- B. 7-2-1934 - D. 12-1-1934
- Soileau, Rosamond -- 12-24-1884 - 4-26-1962
- Soileau, Mary Pearl -- 2-4-1924 - 4-23-1946
- Soileau, Oscar -- B. 10-4-1941 - D. 8-19-1948
- Soileau, Abram -- 1882-1950
- Soileau, Mrs. Abram -- D. 4-10-1971, aged 80 yrs.
- Soileau, Leonard -- 6-25-1892 - 12-24-1958
- Soileau, Aubin -- 9-1-1893 - 10-13-1967
- Soileau, (Baby) -- Stillborn, 11-16-1946
- Soileau, Theodore -- 11-29-1884 - 9-13-1956
- Soileau, Mrs. Theodore -- 8-11-1884 - 13-30-1965
- Soileau, Odey (father) -- 8-31-1896-11-7-1961
- Soileau, Lenora A. (mother) -- 4-29-1898-2-5-1953
- Soileau, Elise -- B. 2-19-1912 - D. 8-29-1939
- Soileau, Winsey -- B. 9-17-1885 - D. 1-4-1964
- Soileau, Bella G. -- 9-2-1915 - 1-20-1967
- Sonnier, Bonnie C. -- 5-25-1913 - 1-19-1970
- Sonnier, Joseph M. -- La. T.Sgt. 1913 Engr. Av. BN WWI-9-7-1909 - 9-19-1961
- Sonnier, Austin, -- 12-31-1907 - 11-25-1965
- Sonnier, Elmer -- 12-11-1861 - 11-6-1939
- Sonnier, Mrs. Elmer -- 10-7-1874 - 5-26-1931
- Sonnier, John -- La. CPL Btry. F141 Field Arty. WWI--6-19-1894 - 4-2-1954
- Sovel, Callie -- B. 9-16-1885 - D. 9-21-1920
- Splane, Ogden T. -- La. SF2 USNR WWII-11-19-1921 - 1-29-1963
- Spears, J. Florence -- wife of Thomas A. Spears - 1894-1934
- St. Cyr, Mary Ella -- wife of Albert A. Kerr - 1876-1952
- St. Cyr., Alexis Dece -- 1873-1946
- St. Dizier, Frances -- 1843-1907
- Stelly, Elda M. -- 12-27-1904 - 4-25-1965
- Stelley, Ruby S. -- 1-8-1894 - 1-31-1969
- Stelly, Vic -- 7-20-1890 - 11-16-1961

- Stephen, Leonard, B. Sept. 1885 -
D. March, 1948
- Stephen, Mrs. Leonard, B. 11-18-1889 -
D. July, 1947
- Stephens, Alfred Sr. -- D. 3-22-1955,
aged 62 yrs., 5 mos., 12 days
- Stephens, Mary L. -- daughter of H. N.
Oden & E. A. Stephens -- B. 12-11-1876-
D. 6-16-1880
- Stephens, Walter -- La. TEC 5 78 Armed
2 ARMD Div. WWII-7-23-1919 -
11-26-1944
- Stephenson, Claude Lee -- 3-26-1874 -
7-26-1942
- Stephenson, Robert Louis -- 8-29-1906 -
7-26-1942
- Stephenson, Mabel May -- 7-26-1877 -
6-24-1960
- Stephenson, Margaret Taylor -- 2-1-1874 -
2-3-1957
- Stephenson, Lulu May - 5-24-1856 -
11-14-1937
- Stephenson, Frank Lee -- 1-13-1911 -
5-30-1931
- Stephenson, Nathaniel David -- 7-30-1846 -
11-20-1939
- Stevens, Edna -- 7-13-1897 - 10-23-1967
- Stevens, Lawrence J. -- 1916-1959
- Stevens, John -- 9-30-1894 - 9-18-1956
- Stewart, Michael E. -- 8-27-1950 -
5-8-1954
- Stoner, Horace -- La. PFC 3220 QM
Service Co. WWII-5-26-1925 - 4-9-1955
- Stretlow, Lt. Peter Carl (Wisconsin)-
12-4-1891 - 10-4-1930
- Strode, George -- La. CPL US Army WWI-
7-15-1895 - 6-7-1969
- Sylvester, Evander W. -- B. 2-13-1839 -
D. 12-20-1898
- Sylvester, Ashton Barton -- son of E. W.
& M. A. Sylvester, B. 8-6-1872 -
D. 3-4-1883
- Sylvester, Mary Alice -- daughter of E. W.
& M. A. Sylvester - B. 11-11-1869 -
D. 2-9-1870
- Tate, Emile -- 4-1-1899 - 5-25-1969
- Tate, Walter -- B. 6-21-1909 -
D. 6-8-1935
- Taylor, Ben -- D. 1-18-1949 -
aged 57 yrs.
- Taylor, Joseph Jewell -- 7-7-1879 -
9-15-1949
- Taylor, Joseph -- La. Pvt. 64 Depot
Brigade WWI--10-3-1897 - 2-26-1952
- Terrio, Octave H. -- 4-10-1895 -
6-14-1964
- Thibodeaux, Kermit -- no dates given
- Thibodeaux, Jamie (stillborn) --
4-15-1956
- Thibodeaux, Leon -- 7-4-1881 -
2-11-1948
- Thibodeaux, Lenis -- 5-26-1906 -
7-18-1969
- Thistlethwaite, Jess E.-- 1885-1938
- Thompson, Philip -- 1-8-1886 -
4-4-1956
- Thomas, Earlval B. -- B. 1932-
D. 11-8-1964
- Thomas, Jimmie Dean -- D. 6-18-1966,
aged 28 yrs., 4 mos., 2 days
- Tizmo, Donald (baby) -- D. 6-4-1958,
age 5 mos.
- Toler, Thomas M. Sr. (M.D.) -- 1873-1934
- Toler, Thomas M. Jr. (M.D.) --
10-28-1921 - 11-25-1956
- Toler, Mrs. William F. -- D. 7-25-1967,
aged 39 yrs.
- Toliver, Arthur P. -- B. 10-8-1887 -
D. 1-23-1904
- Trosclair, Robert Kent -- 1968-1968
- Trouille, Octavia -- 12-6-1894 -
8-19-1956
- Truly, Fletcher W. E. (M.D.) --
10-23-1862 - 7-4-1923
- Truly, Roy Emmons, (M.D.) -- 3-5-1892-
10-30-1926
- Tuma, Leo Adolph -- B. 7-17-1892 -
D. 10-21-1918
- Verret, Alexis R. -- B. 4-29-1858 -
D. 9-10-1859
- Vidrine, Randall -- D. 7-16-1968,
aged 7 hrs.
- Vidrine, Robert Lee -- 8-8-1908 -
5-26-1966
- Vidrine, Wilbur Lee -- B. 9-14-1934 -
D. 2-18-1958, age 24 yrs., 5 mos.,
4 days
- Vidrine, J. O. -- B. 11-23-1883 -
D. 5-20-1910, aged 16 yrs., 5 mos.,
27 days
- Vidrine, Herman -- La. Sgt. 693 AA
MG Btry. CAC WWII--2-26-1920 -
7-10-1943 P.H.
- Vidrine, Harold J. -- D. 4-19-1963

- Vidrine, Mrs. Lillie S. -- 8-14-1897 - 9-13-1963
- Voltz, Henry G. -- 2-12-1849 - 11-11-1922
- Voltz, Emma Wallace -- 1854-1938
- Voltz, John L. Sr. -- 12-8-1876 - 2-17-1962
- Walker, Victor W. -- 1880-1954
- Walker, Ida P. -- 1887-1964
- Wallace, Celestine -- 1821-1895
- Wallace, Mary Ellen -- 7-7-1857 - 11-14-1941
- Wartelle, L. -- 1883-1965
- Wartelle, Armand -- 6-17-1844 - 4-19-1940
- Wartelle, Felix -- La. Pvt. CoF 114 Ammo Train WWI--8-6-1888 - 11-27-1963
- Wartelle, John Ferdinand -- 7-29-1878 - 6-7-1950
- Wartelle, Valerie Lastrapes -- wife of F. M. Wartelle -- 3-4-1848 - 2-28-1941
- Wartelle, Mary Lucille Quirk -- 2-8-1888 - 3-25-1924
- Wartelle, Manning -- La. S2US Navy WWII-1-26-1892 - 5-11-1968
- Wartelle, Tarlton -- 1932-1944
- Wartelle, Frances -- 1931-1936
- Wartelle, Miss Aline -- D. 9-8-1968, aged 91 yrs., 7 mos., 2 days
- Wartelle, Louisa (Maude)--daughter of F. M. Wartelle & Valerie Lastrapes-1-10-1876 - 2-19-1956
- Wartelle, H. P. Jr. -- 1-18-1912 - 3-13-3-13-1967
- Wartelle, Joseph Alfred -- husband of Adelaide Perscott-10-21-1874 - 11-5-1960
- Wartelle, James D. -- La. AR US Navy-10-5-1944 - 8-16-1968
- Wartelle, William M. -- 4-27-1902 - 10-28-1958
- Wartelle, (Baby) -- 7-9-1950
- Wartelle, Mrs. Louise Fisher -- D. 4-25-1969, aged 62 yrs., 2 mos., 27 days
- Watkins, Fred -- B. Jan. 1905 - D. 3-18-1970
- Watson, Geo. L. -- D. 6-2-1887, aged 39 yrs., 10 mos.
- Welch, Columbus -- La. Pvt. STU Army TNG Corps WWI -- 7-2-1897 - 7-4-1964
- West, Nancye -- wife of J. L. Oden - B. 1-5-1828 - D. 3-18-1885, aged 57 yrs., 2 mos., 8 days
- West, Thomas -- Born in Alabama- D. 4-2-1887, in Louisiana
- Wetherall, Lucius -- 1844 - 2-28-1918
- Wilkins, Baylis A. -- son of R. S. & F. M. Wilkins, B. 9-9-1866 - D. 6-27-1877
- Wilkins, Clara A. -- B. 9-9-1835 - D. 8-4-1901
- Wilkins, Katie S. -- B. 4-2-1869 - D. 9-6-1886
- Williams, Robert W. -- La. 1st US Army WWI -- 8-22-2886 - 6-4-1960
- Williams, Lizzie (mother) -- 7-4-1878-4-21-1970
- Winkler, Ed -- 10-5-1888 - 7-1-1932
- Winkler, Zetta S. -- 1888-1967
- Winkler, Dennis -- La. Sgt. 162 Depot Brig.-10-22-1901
- Winkler, Augustin -- B. 1-4-1845 - D. 10-23-1913
- Winkler, Pauline -- 2-14-1850 - 5-15-1931
- Winkler, Dennis -- no dates (born about 1890)
- Winkler, Frank -- 1877-1949
- Winkler, Mary Lee Collier -- 1856-1873
- Woodworth, B. -- D. 5-19-1882, aged 51 yrs.
- Woodruff, George H. -- 8-7-1872 - 2-28-1949
- Woodruff, Bryan -- 12-20-1874 - 10-25-1943
- Woodruff, Mrs. Rose P. -- 9-14-1883 - 1-24-1954
- Worham, Asenath W. -- 1844-1942
- Wyble, Ollie L. -- Pvt. SATO S.W. Presbyterian Univ.--1888-1899 - 1-29-1939
- Wyble, Louis B. -- 1-6-1871 - 1-10-1944
- Wyble, J. Celina -- 1-2-1882-10-5-1961
- Wykoff, Celeste L. -- no dates given
- Young, Morris -- B. 2-2-1873 - D. 6-26-1944
- Zernott, Robert R. -- B. 1-1-1838 - D. 1-16-1909
- Zernott, Robert -- B. 4-16-1879- D. 4-24-1909
- Zernott, Frank -- 1874-1947
- Zernott, Mattie A. -- 1870-1888
- Zernott, Baby Frank -- 1890-1905
- Zernott, Philip -- 12-14-1877 - 11-12-1946

BOOK REVIEWS

DELESSEPS S. MORRISON AND THE IMAGE OF REFORM: *New Orleans Politics, 1946-1961*, by Edward F. Haas. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1974. 368 pp. \$12.95.)

As mayor of Louisiana's largest city for fifteen years and three times a candidate for the state's highest office, deLesseps S. Morrison is an auspicious figure for a biography. Edward F. Haas handles his topic with the sophistication and interpretive insight that Morrison deserves. He shows that Morrison was not always what he seemed to be; sometimes the "image" of reform was more apparent than the reform itself. Indeed, Morrison mirrored the picture-perfect reformer: he was well-mannered, well-dressed, and articulate. He appealed to the "better" people while also keeping lines open to the black community. Above all, he was a born organizer and a consummate politician.

Haas shows that Morrison was able to thwart his machine opponents, time and time again, by building a more efficient organization of his own. He seemed to combine the best elements of the machine politician and the reformer--and at times the worst. He made expediency a science, always looking to personal advancement, yet constantly and acutely conscious that he must produce if he was to remain in power. At times, such as in the police scandals of the 1950s, he was touched by scandal, but he was never seriously tainted.

The fact that his greatest ambition, the governorship of Louisiana, eluded him is due more to circumstantial handicaps than to any shortcomings of Morrison himself. He was victimized by the prejudice of North Louisianians against Catholics and urban politicians. Worse still, he had the reputation of being liberal on the race issue. In his account of the New Orleans integration crisis, Haas shows that this reputation was not entirely merited. Nonetheless, it hung, albatross-like, around Morrison's neck. Even his well-modulated speaking voice proved a handicap; he was too much the "city slicker" for rural North Louisianians.

In many ways the story of Morrison is one of failure, of abortive improvements and reforms that were more cosmetic than substantial. Yet after all of this is said, Morrison was an improvement over the machine politicians who preceded him and, in this reviewer's mind, over the petty politicians who succeeded him. He gave progressive leadership to New Orleans at a dynamic and crucial period of the city's history. If he was not truly a racial liberal, neither was he a typical southern demagogue. And if he was essentially a machine politician, he nonetheless retained the respect of the reform element of New Orleans. For better or worse, "Chep" Morrison was New Orleans during the 1950s. And perhaps this should be the principal criticism of Morrison, as Haas points out. His rule was too personal and too pragmatic to give long-term substance to a continuing reform movement. Morrison was essentially a compromiser--between pragmatism and idealism, between progressivism and reaction--as perhaps all successful politicians must be.

The book is based on the quite considerable Morrison collection in the Tulane and New Orleans Public libraries, oral interviews, and a variety of secondary sources. The work is tightly written and this reviewer read it with absorbing and unflagging interest. Perhaps it could only have been written by a native New Orleanian, such as Haas, who has developed some detachment and perspective by pursuing his graduate studies outside the state.

SO VAST SO BEAUTIFUL A LAND: *Louisiana and the Purchase*, by Marshall Sprague. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1974. 396 pp. Bibliography, index, illustrated. \$12.50.)

During the twilight years of the eighteenth century, Spain failed to provide Louisiana with indispensable economic assistance and commercial stimulation. Nevertheless, the colony's economy expanded significantly as a result of the illicit commercial interaction between Spanish New Orleans and its United States' hinterlands. American recognition of the increasing importance of New Orleans as an entrepot for the produce of the New West precipitated the negotiations which resulted in the Treaty of San Lorenzo (1795), a Spanish approbation of American territorial demands and a three-year right of deposit in New Orleans. The stability of this agreement, however, hinged upon the unstable European situation produced by the French Revolution and Napoleon Bonaparte.

In 1798, Napoleon's dreams of an empire based in Egypt and India were shattered by military reversals on the Nile. Undaunted, the First Consul capitalized upon the Peace of Amiens (1802-1803) to establish a new French empire, a domain including Santo Domingo and Louisiana. The latter was acquired by France when Talleyrand browbeat Manuel de Godoy, Spain's chief minister, into giving up the colony in exchange for Napoleon's promise to create a northern Italian principality for the Duke of Parma, King Charles IV's nephew. Godoy, however, refused to accede to Napoleon's demand for strategic West Florida. The terms of the cession were formalized in the second treaty of San Ildefonso (October 1, 1800).

Rumors of the cession reached Washington in 1801, prompting President Thomas Jefferson to dispatch Ambassador Robert Livingston to Paris to protect America's burgeoning western trade by acquiring the port of New Orleans. Almost simultaneously, General Charles LeClerc left France with 20,000 troops to subdue a slave rebellion in Santo Domingo, the keystone of Napoleon's colonial scheme.

As LeClerc's army fought desperately for survival against yellow fever, malaria, and the blacks, Livingston conducted a large-scale propaganda campaign in Paris to convince key governmental officials of the impracticability of Napoleon's schemes. Napoleon, however, remained firm in his determination to reestablish a French New World empire until successive failures—Talleyrand's failure to procure West Florida, LeClerc's failure to subdue the rebellion, the inability of General Victor's army to set sail for Louisiana, and England's transgressions of the Peace of Amiens—rendered his scheme unfeasible.

Meanwhile, in the United States, reports of the Spanish closure of the port of New Orleans to American trans-Appalachian commerce followed closely rumors of Spain's cession of Louisiana to France. The United States feared seeing a militarily powerful France established at New Orleans so that Jefferson appointed James Monroe minister plenipotentiary to France in a desperate effort to buy the Isle of Orleans for \$10 million. Monroe, arrived in Paris in time to participate in the final negotiations for the purchase of Louisiana for \$15 million, the fruition of Livingston's deft diplomatic endeavors. The United States had acquired an empire five times larger than France because diplomats acted beyond their proper authority. This purchase obviated a Franco-American war and enabled America to become one of the world's great powers.

Plantation Memo: Plantation Life in Louisiana 1750-1970 and Other Matter. By François Mignon. (Baton Rouge: Claiborne Publishing Division, 1972, v, 386 pp. Introduction by Ora Garland Williams, index, appendix. \$7.95.)

Melrose Plantation, located on Cane River a few miles below Natchitoches, is one of the best known plantations in Louisiana, partly because of the people who built it and sustained it, and partly because of the gifted writers and artists who have worked there. A former African slave, Marie Therese, and her white gentleman husband, Thomas Metoyer, were the builders. Subsequently, the plantation passed to a white family, Henry and Hypolite Hertzog. Later it was obtained by Joseph Henry. In 1898 it came into the possession of John Hampton Henry and his wife, Cammie Garret Henry, the woman who gained fame by her support of prominent writers and artists, many of whom lived at Melrose while producing books, paintings, or other artistic works.

François Mignon, the author of this work, was one of these gifted people. Mignon, born in France, came to Melrose during World War II for a six-weeks visit "which dragged out for thirty-two years." Throughout this span of years, the talented writer even though he was afflicted with weak eyes, saw more clearly than anyone else the wealth of material available on Cane River. Every incident in the book from "The Mysterious Triplets" to "The Library Steps" is told with deep feeling, yet, in clear simple language. The author has captured the color and drama of the Cane River people as well as the beauty of the plants growing there. Even "Yucca," a duck, and "Mr. White Throat," a sparrow, are featured in Mignon's work.

This volume is a collection of Mignon's newspaper columns in which the author depicts a type of Louisiana life filled with artistic beauty (he knew Clementine Hunter, the famous Melrose artist better than anybody else), and homespun humor. What is more, he gives a delicate French touch to it all—a touch that displays his keen knowledge of people and his great love for nature and her creatures.

Plantation Memo is an outstanding contribution to Louisiana history. Any Louisianian who did not read these sketches as they appeared in several Louisiana newspapers would enjoy this book.

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CONTEMPORARY ATTAKAPAS PERSONALITY

Yvonne Patout Southwell

Yvonne Patout Southwell was born on August 7, 1895 in New Iberia to Jules Gervais Armandez and Eugénie Celeste Pellerin. She grew up in New Iberia with her sisters Louise (Mrs. Henry Killen who died on September 1, 1966) and Rita Valérie (Mrs. Malcom Duhe of New Iberia); and her brothers Jules, who practices veterinary medicine in New Iberia, and Richard, who entered the order of the Brothers of the Christian Schools and is now stationed in Lafayette. Graduated from Mt. Carmel Convent in New Iberia in 1911, she attended the University of Southwestern Louisiana (then Southwestern Louisiana Institute) until 1913.

On August 7, 1915, she married Frederic G. Patout, son of Félix Patout and Claire Tate, a native of France. Eight children were born of the marriage: Edele (Mrs. John Killen); Frederic; Gervais (married to Frankie Mae Olivier); Eugene (married to Ann Bolner); Gerald (married to Theresa Patout); René (married to Violet Alexander); Edwin (who was killed in a car accident on June 13, 1947) and Richard (married to Gene Anderson).

When Frederic Patout died, on July 5, 1942, Mrs. Southwell assumed the management of the family business, the Hotel Frederic, which had been owned jointly by Fred and his brother Gaston. World War II was going on, and her five adult sons were in the armed forces. She managed the hotel until 1965 while engaging in numerous religious and civic activities.

Mrs. Southwell (on August 2, 1945 she had married the distinguished architect Owén Southwell who died on April 7, 1961) is a member of the St. Peter's Mothers' Club (of which she was president for four years), the Mt. Carmel Mothers' Club (of which she was president for four years also) and Mt. Carmel Alumnae of which she served as the first president.

Keenly interested in horticulture, she belongs to the New Iberia Garden Club, the Camellia Society, the African Violet Society and the Horticultural Society of Lafayette. Her interest in history and cultural preservation is evinced by her membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Louisiana Colonials, the Friends of the Cabildo, the St. Mary Landmark Society and the Attakapas Historical Association. Mrs. Southwell is also a life-long member and past president of the Fortnightly Club.

She has been very active in the Cancer Society, the Crippled Children's Association, and the American Red Cross; she has made bandages for tubercular patients and lepers, and knitted for veterans. A member of the Board of Governors of the University of Southwestern Louisiana, Mrs. Southwell also serves on the board of directors of Shadows-On-The-Teche.

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Alexandre Barde

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The following article is a translated excerpt from Alexandre Barde's Histoire des Comites de Vigilance aux Attakapas. The translator is unknown. The translation is deposited in Southwestern Archives, University of Southwestern Louisiana.*

The activities of the committees of vigilance remain, 115 years later, quite controversial. There are those who believe that these activities were necessary to halt a crime wave which was sweeping the Attakapas parishes. Others, however, remain convinced that the Committees had simply taken the law into their hands and were riding roughshod over the rights of many people in the Attakapas district.

Regardless of one's point of view, the following excerpt has been translated and is here printed so that readers of the Attakapas Gazette might be informed of the circumstances which led to the formation of the committees, the reaction of the committees and that of the populace. The climax of Vigilante activity probably occurred on September 3, 1859, during the incident at Bayou Queue de Tortue, with the number of incidents waning thereafter until the outbreak of the Civil War.

I. The House of Pierre-Marie

We could write volumes on half of the pages that have been written about our American prairies. Before man arrived to settle, it was one of our most beautiful scenes. Giant trees rose majestically in the sky; tall grasses swayed to and fro with the wind. It was a poet's dream. But when man appeared the giant trees were cut down and the prairies slowly disappeared. These prairies could be found on the edge of St. Martin and Lafayette parishes.

For the past several years agriculture has taken over the prairies and in a few years the prairies shall be gone forever.

One day last May a horseman left Cote Gelee for Vermilion, carrying a message from the captain to the brave leader of the Committee of Vermilion, Sarrazin Broussard.

This horseman wore the Vigilance belt which they wear whenever they are on an expedition or when they carry messages from one captain to another. This man left at the usual time, that is to say, one or two hours after sunrise. As he galloped along, this would have been a privilege had the sun not been so hot. We must hasten to say that it was we who were being burned by the sun. We passed galloping and sweating by the house of the Herpin brothers. It was still hidden behind a curtain of trees. Of course its owners have long been chased away by our Vigilance Committee.

In spite of the heat, we travelled slowly. Arriving at the bayou, a boat was chained to a giant oak that is the pride of Louisiana. Then we saw a man with an olive complexion, dark beard, fiery eyes, coming toward us. A medal hung on a cord around his neck. We told him our names.

"Welcome," said he, "I'm at your service."

I was told that I would find Captain Sarragin Broussard here, so I came and I pointed towards a house surrounded by beautiful trees.

"That is my house," answered the man.

"What is your name?" we asked him.

"Pierre-Marie, sir, Pierre-Marie at your service," and as he said these words, he unchained the small boat. We soon touched the other side. After walking a short piece, we came into the yard of Pierre-Marie.

"The Captain isn't here," he told us after exchanging several words with someone inside the house.

"Will you please get him if he is somewhere in the neighborhood. I have some very important papers here and I must give them to him personally."

"I have already sent one of my children for you and he shall be here within a quarter of an hour. While waiting, permit me to show you my island, then my house."

An island! A miniature island. It was an island—about 500 yards. In the center of the island was a house on high pillars, surrounded by beautiful trees. Just a few yards from the house was a store, on a southwest branch of the bayou was a graceful schooner with a fresh coat of paint on. As we approached, we saw the word *Elma* printed in hugh white letters on a black background. "Elma," said we turning to our host, "it is then a family name? Perhaps the name of your wife, or of one of your daughters?"

A smile came to Pierre-Marie's lips at these words. A smile that seemed to say "You poor fools! How ignorant you are!"

We tried to guess what had brought such a smile. Finally we asked him the following question: "Please tell us, why do you call your schooner *Elma*?"

Another smile came to Pierre-Marie's lips.

"Because," said he, "because Emperor Napoleon III won in person the Battle of Elma against the Turks."

It was evident that Pierre-Marie had taken some course in history, and with bowed heads, we confessed our ignorance.

"Napoleon I was an Italian," said he, still smiling, "that is why I'm interested in what his nephew does."

"That's understandable."

A sound of a horn echoed from the woods, while the sky was beginning to darken with thunder and lightning.

"Sarrazin Broussard is coming, that is his signal. While waiting for him, will you honor my family?"

Five or six little girls with blond hair showed their faces when we arrived. They had large dark eyes with rosy cheeks and lips. The eldest, who was 16 was beautiful and fair and proud. She made us think of Mary, Queen of Scots.

This house like the rest was a fisherman's home. Here and there were the nets drying in the sun. Harpoons were lying on the ground. Again the sound of a horn was on the opposite bank.

"That's him, that's Sarrazin," said Pierre-Marie.

"Hasten," cried Pierre-Marie, jumping in a ferry boat to cross to the other side.

Scarcely had the boat touched the opposite side, the horseman spurred his horse and in one jump was on the boat. The boat nearly turned over with the unexpectedness.

"Vigilant and dispatch carrier," we called to him, showing him a paper.

"Vigilant," exclaimed he, showing his belt.

As soon as the ferry touched shore, the horse jumped as lightly as a deer.

"Don't tell me your name, I know it, you bring me a dispatch from the Major."

This man was small, nervous. His hands were delicate, almost feminine. His eyes showed loyalty and courage. He walked with a grace and agility that goes with everyone young.

"I know," said he after a moment, "that you are going to write a story about the various committees. I know also that you are going to write about them just as you understand them. As for me, I swear to God, that every exile I shall order and every sentence I shall give, I will confess to God and to my fellowmen."

We gave him our hand.

He continued, "I'm just a simple Acadian. I'm not even learned, but I have courage. They tell me that some leaders grant certain privileges and there are some that punish for theft only. As if there's only theft in this world! I shall punish every crime-theft, perjury, murder. Everything that is listed by our code as a crime."

"Bravo!" cried we.

"Let's eat," said he, "we shall talk later."

One minute later we were sitting before a table of food.

"Before eating I shall call in a few men and we shall drink a toast."

A circle of about twenty men was soon formed around us. Then in a clear voice he said, "'To the success of the Vigilantes. To the success of our army against the social mud!'" The house fairly shook with the cries of the toast.

Later during the dinner Sarrazin told us of his adventures, how he chased bandits through the woods, of days and nights spent in the woods.

At the end of the meal, we found we had a complete history of the committee.

"To the Vigilantes," we cried as we drank our last glass of wine.

"Make us a good story," cried Sarrazin, as we mounted to leave and crossed the bayou.

We could only shake our head in the affirmative.

II. Vermilion Parish

In the first days of colonization our prairies were much larger than they are now. When the thinly populated prairies became more civilized, they demanded the right to govern themselves, to form new parishes and to build a county seat. It was in this way that Calcasieu and Vermilion were created, one taken off St. Landry Parish and the other off Lafayette Parish.

To the north of Vermilion Parish is Lafayette, to the northeast is St. Martin, to the west is Calcasieu, and to the south is the Gulf of Mexico. It also possesses a navigable stream-Bayou Vermilion that empties in the Bay of Vermilion. It is really a beautiful parish. Why then should it have been colonized by bandits? Why? Blame our officers of justice. Whenever a man from a neighboring parish would steal or kill, he would refuge in Vermilion Parish where he was never prosecuted.

Shameful but true! The bandit controlled the elections, thus crime could reign in Vermilion. So sure were they of their power that they did not bother to mask themselves when going on raids. God alone knows how long this would have kept on had it not been for the Vigilant Committee.

Yes, crime was everywhere, even in justice. Why, one man was sent to prison because his family had passed a petition against a theft that had been committed. This same court acquitted Dosithée Maux, surprised in the act of killing a cow that belonged to Mrs. Joe Leblanc. They also acquitted Corner, the murderer of old Bell Troups. Even acts similar to this were committed. Public opinion was rising, the only remedy left was to take the law into its own hands.

III. The First Committee

On March 22, 1859, the first Committee of Vermilion Parish was formed. Here are the minutes:

In view of the fact that thefts and other crimes are being committed every day and remain unpunished, we hereby organize, from this day on, a Vigilant Committee and we name

Messrs. Sarrazin Broussard - President

Seven Boudreau - Vice President

Severin LeBlanc - Clerk

Joseph LeBlanc - Deputy Clerk

The following resolutions were adopted also:

Article I. All individuals that will be brought before the Committee and found guilty will receive one of the three following punishments: exile, the whip, or death.

Article II. Exile shall be given for theft or for all other ordinary crime. The whip shall be used if anyone refuses his punishment.

Article III. All those found guilty and who escape to neighboring parishes shall be brought back to their respective parishes.

All members who know of some crime must report it immediately to the president.

A jury of fifteen members was elected

Later, at a meeting the following program was adopted. It was a Declaration of the Rights of Man that we shall reproduce for you.

Vigilant Committee of Vermilion Parish

Captain Sarrazin Broussard

Meeting of May 5, 1860

Among our society there are several demoralizing elements that unfortunately we have endured too long. Something must be done to discover the cause of this impunity and stop it, if possible. Let us begin from the beginning. Is it our laws? No, our laws are just, they are wisely made. Is it our judges? No, I don't think its our judges. They are too intelligent and too well known. (Protests against this last sentence). It is then simple - a part of our populous is immoral. The defect must be cured.

How, then can we wipe out this defect? After some discussion, the best way to remedy it would be to form a company of honest men, interested in the people and in their country and place them among the people to help them with advice and other matters.

However, such a society is not always successful; it cannot always arrive on the scene and often there is always someone interested in the crime who hides the crime or the person guilty.

Perhaps, if a severe punishment would be given to anyone aiding or harboring a criminal, the number of various crimes would diminish. It would be necessary to have a number of civic-minded persons.

The list of crimes is too long to mention here. However, it is up to us to rid society of these corrupt individuals. Therefore, we, citizens of Vermilion have gathered on this 22nd day of March at the home of M. Cavailhez and have decided to form a Vigilance Committee.

The principal aim of this society is to help in the solving of crimes, to refer them to the judges, to arrest the guilty ones and their accomplices and to add additional punishment to the sentence if it is thought necessary for the security of persons and property.

Before closing this meeting, we must mention one thing. The Committee is not only devoted to the punishment of crime, it shall also help the families, if necessary, of the various men who are banished because they could follow the path of virtue. Thus we see that although the Committee punished the crime, they were always willing to help the downtrodden.

The preceding program was drawn up by the Committee today, May 5, 1860.

Adopted today at a meeting in the home of M. Cavilliez, successor of Mr. Gallet and member of the Committee.

Signed :

Sarrazin Broussard, Captain
 Edouard Theophile Broussard, Lieutenant
 Leonce Perret, Clerk
 B. Cavalliez, Treasure

The program adopted, it was soon put into effect. These were men of action, but for such work it was necessary to have courageous men.

IV. Abbeville

In 1842, a boat from Bordeaux, the *Talma*, brought to America the author and a priest. His name was Maigret. The 19th century is a century of action. The spirit of the 19th century was incarnated in him.

Maigret was sent to Lafayette Parish. Such a large parish would have frightened any other person, but not Father Maigret.

"Here, I shall build a village."

That day Abbeville was born. Decidedly Father Maigret had created a miracle. Abbeville spread; it had a picturesque location, a bayou, large, deep and shady. From everywhere people came to Abbeville - workers, merchants. With them came civilization and justice.

One of our best friends, P. Gueydan, honest, active, acting and working, always like a Wandering Jew. He brought with him self-respect, dignity, courage, and intelligence.

In becoming the parish seat of the parish Abbeville also became the center of Catholicism. For such a village we must build a church.

This House of God was soon built on the highest ground in the village, with historic scenes taken from the Holy Scriptures.

The storm of August 18, 1856, destroyed the church and twenty-two house in the village. As soon as everything was calm, the church and the destroyed homes were quickly rebuilt. Too, a young priest by the name of Payet came to Abbeville. Several months later every trace of the catastrophe that had struck Abbeville was erased. Now there remained only one plague to be erased. Fortunately the Committees of Vermilion were going to organize.

V. George Claus

George Claus was German. He was our neighbor and also of our friend, Major St. Julien.

He lived at Cote Gelee with a mulatto. He lived in extravagance. Where did he get his money? He had no known means of revenue. After a series of misadventures, he left for Abbeville, parish seat of Vermilion Parish.

Arriving at Abbeville George Claus opened a butcher shop.

Where did he get his animals? No one knew, but every morning we could see the bleeding quarters of an animal hung in his shop.

The people payed and ate without asking any questions.

Eventually, as this continued for several months, people began to get curious and decided to watch George Claus. It was soon discovered that the animals were stolen. All that was necessary to convict him was positive proof.

Fortunately for the community, unfortunately for Claus, his lady companion ran away with a sailor.

That escapade brought sorrow to George Claus. As he did not smoke, he chose alcohol to forget the unfaithful friend. The more he drank the looser his tongue became. Then, one night, after several drinks, he began talking about the woman that had run away with the sailor. The more he talked about her, the more he drank, until involuntarily he confessed to the mystery of how he got his meat. Dosithée Maux, the acquitted thief, would bring him every night at a designated place the four quarters of a freshly killed animal.

Thus George Claus was just what we thought he was - a prairie thief. The matter was brought to the attention of Sarrazin Broussard and his committee and a few days later was honored with a visit from Sarrazin Broussard and the committee. Their decision was banishment.

VI. Lufroi Apcher The Negro Thief

After the theft of animals came the theft of negroes.

Abbeville is on the left side of Vermilion Bayou. A bridge that can be opened when necessary connects the two sides of the bayou. This particular spot is also one of the most picturesque scenes in Abbeville.

On the right side of the river near the bridge is a house shaded by several old oaks. This is the home of Mrs. Ursin Bernard.

Mrs. Ursin Bernard was the widow of a man belonging to one of the best families in the country and also the sister-in-law of a man we love as a brother and who has been dead for the past three years - Treville Bernard.

Mrs. Ursin Bernard had only five or six negroes whom the children treated with great kindness.

One day two of the negroes disappeared, the youngest and best ones. Where to search for them? No one knew. Days passed, then months, but no negroes. They seemed to have disappeared completely off the map.

Mrs. Ursin Bernard thought that perhaps they had escaped to one of the slave states or perhaps escaped on some fishing boat to Texas.

But the day came, as it always happens, when traces were found. On the stream called Kinney lived a man by the name of Apcher. Impunity was certain at this period in Vermilion Parish. Justice was as blind as a bat and the juries were no good.

One day Mrs. Ursin Bernard's negroes were found at Apcher's house. Had they been brought to court, this is probably what would have happened. The lawyer would have stood before the jury and said, "My client did not know the negroes. He has never seen them.

Probably they went there to rob him." And Apcher would have been acquitted by the jury of Vermilion.

The two negroes were arrested at his house and this is what happened.

The two negroes were returned to their mistress who lived on Vermilion Bayou. Their arms were tied and they were put in the kitchen because the family was having dinner. It was 11:00 o'clock in the morning.

While the family was eating, the two negroes decided to commit suicide. Doubtlessly they were seduced by the bayou. They were seen coming from the kitchen and walking toward the ends of the water. The water seemed to open to receive them, then closed over their heads.

In spite of the many searches only two bodies were found - both dead. They had committed suicide to impoverish their mistress of \$3,000. The guilty one was Apcher. He had made them hate work and had introduced them to whiskey.

"Exile to the negro thief."

Such was the verdict of two committees (Cote Gelee and Vermilion).

In Texas, they would have hung him at the first tree, but here in Louisiana we invite them to visit other places.

VII. Theft Upon Theft

Nearly all Vermilion Parish depended upon cattle for its livelihood. Herds would wander on the frontiers of Lafayette and St. Martin. Here with the grace of God they increased and it is easy to understand what the thefts were.

Except two or three exceptions, the work of the Committee was fairly simple - most of them being cattle thefts and perjury.

Here are a few of the expulsions:

1. Thertule Broussard, member of the respectable family, stole a cow from Mrs. Joe LeBlanc - banished.
2. Clerville Boudreau, for the theft of an animal, with the aid of Belisaire Normand - banished.
3. Emile Landry, for signing anti-vigilance lists destroyed at Queue Tortue, Sept. 3, 1859 - whipped, later banished.

The majority of the crimes were of similar nature.

VIII. Vileor Thibodaux

Several weeks ago a strange scene took place at Cote Gelee in one of the homes we often visit with the greatest of pleasures and would always leave with the deepest regret. The house belonged to an old man and a lady who was one of the kindest persons known.

One day a man came to the house. He shook hands with the old man and addressed the lady with the greatest respect.

The conversation was about the topic of the day - The Vigilance Committee - in which the lady had two sons.

"Of what good is the committee?" said he. "They came too late. They should have been formed twenty years ago, that was the time. Huge prairies sparsely populated. Blind justice! Ah, how we were robbed. I repeat, that was the time for the Committee.

And, too, it was not just one or two cattle stolen like today, but twenty, thirty and even fifty heads at a time from one herd. Some of them were branded, but of what good were the brands.

The author of these cynical words was Marcellin Thibodaux. Marcellin Thibodaux is the father of the one whose story we're now going to tell you.

This proverb is often repeated - like father-like son. The son of this man wanted to imitate his father and George Claus, that is, like the first, he would take his neighbors cattle and like the other, sell the meat to the people.

He became a butcher. This offered him the most profitable opportunity for getting rid of his nightly thefts. Three or four times a week he would bring the results of his thefts to Grande Anse in St. Landry to sell. But his trade did not succeed. As soon as the Committee of Anse-Lyons was formed, they told him to leave the territory.

Vileor Thibodeaux crossed the river and put up his tent at Grande Anse, thinking his friends would help him. His friends had promised to help him. False security! Those who are farthest away are the ones that capitulate the quickest when the enemy is near. Vileor was soon to learn this.

One Saturday night - it always was on Saturday nights that the dances were held - one Saturday there was a big dance at Grande-Anse. The hall was filled with dancers, all of them friends of Vileor Thibodeaux.

The hall had a picturesque look. Revolvers and knives could be seen on the hips of the dancers. Soon, five men, five new dancers, arrived.

Don Juan Vileor was dancing at the moment. Poor Don Juan Vileor! He did not know what was waiting for him.

However, the five men had walked slowly to one of the doors.

"Get me the owner of this hall," said one of the five men, short but nervous, and swift as a breeze, one of the best characters of this parish - Pierre Maux.

The owner came.

"Is Vileor Thibodeaux here?"

"Yes, but he is dancing."

Then after showing him the Vigilance belt, Pierre added :

"How many doors are there?"

"Three," answered the host.

"Take my rifle and guard this door well and be sure that Vileor does not escape from jt. If he does, you shall get his punishment."

The owner took the rifle and you may be sure that Vileor would never escape through that door.

"You at this door and you at the other," continued Pierre Maux, while making the people on the porch go away.

This order was given to two of his men, who quickly went to their post.

"And now," said Pierre Maux, "we're going to laugh."

And he entered with the two men that remained. At that moment the violins and the dancers were in full swing.

In the middle of the floor, the sharp eyes of Pierre Maux had recognized Don Juan Vileor dancing and laughing with a young girl.

Pierre weaved in and out of the dancers and went toward Vileor. Vileor saw him coming and turned pale. He extended his hand and Pierre seized it.

"My dear Vileor," said he, "you're so glad to see me that you give me your hand." "Well, dear friend, I have your right hand but that's not enough. I want your left hand also. Give me then your left hand. If you had twelve, I should ask for the whole twelve, I like them so much."

Vileor gave his other hand, which was already perspiring from fright.

"A rope," said Pierre to the men who had come with him. Vileor was quickly tied. "I feel

certain that you shall not escape me," said Pierre, then turning toward the dancers said, "Where are the men that were supposed to protect Vileor from the Vigilantes?" Not a sound was heard.

"I see that you have pistols and knives with you. Those pistols, do you want to make them talk? No. Well, make way for soldiers of the Vermilion Committee," and the crowd opened the way before the prisoner.

As head of the expedition Pierre Maux remained in the rear and left last.

"Good-bye, lions of Grand Anse," as he climbed on his horse. "Remember the Committee of Vermilion."

A quarter of an hour later Vileor Thibodeaux received fifty lashes.

After the sentence was given, Pierre approached Vileor and said, "You had been banished before but you broke your punishment. You brought your own punishment upon yourself. The people in Louisiana don't want you and your like. Should you refuse to leave this time, the next time you're caught, you shall be hanged. Now go, you are free." And the five men mounted their horses.

Later we were told that right after Vileor Thibodeaux was captured, the people had left immediately and the dance hall was closed.

IX. Aladin Corner

After comedy comes drama.

After the thieves came the murderers.

We are on a small stream called Kinney, just a few miles from Abbeville. It joins the prairies with high land; on this stream lived several families, some of them honest, the others bandits.

Jean Lacouture, whose brother occupies a sad place in the history of one of the Committees, was one day accused of stealing a horse, committed to the prejudice of Mr. Hilaire David, one of our friends who lives at the Coteau. The theft had not yet been punished by the Committee because it wanted to see what official justice would do before using the Committee.

We will have others to reckon with. Elise Toutcheque will be prosecuted later for murder. Then Meance Primo, one of our actors in our drama, and finally Aladin Corner.

There lived an old man called Bell Touns.

He was as poor as one of the trappers of the far west who have only a horse and a lasso, but he was not ashamed of his poverty and wore it with dignity.

Eight children grew by his side in the hot Louisiana sun on Coulee Kinney, playing and laughing in spite of their poverty.

The mother was also here at this humble hearth giving courage and carrying her weight of the burden for the burden was not only on the father's shoulders.

No one ever dreamed that tragedy would ever strike such a humble home.

This is what happened in May, 1859. One night the old Touns was missing from the hearth where he loved to watch his eight children. That night the family was a bit worried but nevertheless went to sleep thinking that the father might have been detained somewhere. Who could have harmed this old man for he had never harmed anyone in his life?

The next morning arrived and the first inhabitants who went to their work found Touns dead in the road with his face smashed. Had it not been for his clothes, no one would have known the person murdered.

The blood was washed from his face and then we saw that he had been murdered with a heavy piece of lead.

The murder of the old man was the sensation of the country. Up until this day, there had been many thefts, but certainly no murder. Decidedly the bandits of the parish had declared war against society. From theft they had turned to murder.

Soon all society began to open its eyes. Everyone began to notice that Aladin Corner had disappeared.

Why? people asked themselves.

The answer came in a warrant for his arrest.

Mr. Lufrosi Guidry, deputy sheriff, was put in charge and left immediately.

Two days later he brought back from the Abbeville prison the murderer whom he had arrested on the Mermento [*sic*] River. Aladin was brought before the criminal court and acquitted. Sad but true.

However, the truth came out. Somehow the people learned what had happened the night of the murder.

That night a man knocked at the home of Jean Lacouture. The man was, so the story goes, Aladin Corner.

This man would call upon the mistress of the house, the daughter of an honest man, but married to a bandit and said, "I have just killed a man, I'm fleeing and tomorrow I must cross the Mermento [*sic*]. Prepare me a good supper."

The young woman rose, killed and prepared a turkey and was eaten by the man who bragged about killing a man and her husband.

The murderer ate with the best appetite after which he mounted his horse and took the path well known to him to the Mermento [*sic*].

There he found Mr. Lufrosi Guidry, deputy sheriff, who was waiting for him with a warrant.

Later, one night about six a servant brought the news to Major St. Julien that someone wished to see him at the fence.

The Major went to the fence alone but armed to the teeth. The unknown was the father of the murderer of Bell touns - Michel Corner.

The Major laughed silently.

"Why this visit?" asked the Major.

"Major," said Corner, "you are head of a Vigilance Committee and I've come to report a theft."

"I'm listening," replied the Major.

"Do you know John Harrington," said Corner.

"Yes."

"Well, he had committed several thefts and I've come to report them."

"No, I shall not arrest that man even though he had committed ten or twenty thefts, and do you know why, Michel Corner? He is one of the first witnesses of the state against your son."

Michel Corner left. It had been a useless trip.

Aladin Corner did not lack friends.

The bandits of the parish, and God knows there were many, banded together to liberate Aladin from the Abbeville prison.

Fortunately for society and unfortunately for the prisoner, the sheriff knew the weaknesses of the prison better than anyone else. As an extra precaution, against a break to liberate the prisoner, he had had Aladin chained in his cell.

One morning when the jailer went to the cell, only a few links remained to keep Corner from freedom. Providence had given the committee a helping hand.

That same night at a cafe near the prison owned by a man known only as Desire l'Hercules a feast was held which ended in a riot with shouts and pistol shots. Had it not been for this riot Aladin Corner would have escaped and an unjust crime would have remained unpunished; for the friends of Corner believed the originators to be Vigilantes. This was an error, but an error beneficial to society.

The next day the authors of the riot were greatly surprised to learn that they had prevented the escape of the prisoner.

As for the sheriff, he doubled the locks on the cell and chained him again; Aladin in his cell gave up all hope of escape as he waited for trial.

Corner was defended by Mr. William Mouton. He was very young, but his reputation was excellent. The acquittal of Corner was a triumph for him, but a misfortune for society.

The duty of the jury is to punish just as the duty of the lawyer is to defend his client - to prove that he is not guilty.

Both the lawyer and the jury are soldiers of society.

Mr. W. Mouton did his duty, but the jury did not do theirs.

To the horror of everyone Aladin was acquitted with all the evidence pointing towards his guilt. He disappeared immediately after the verdict.

But later he will appear before another court.

X. Studies on Various Committees of Vermilion Parish

There are three committees in Vermilion Parish, namely, the Lake Committee, the Pont Perry Committee, and the Vermilion Committee.

The Lake Committee was composed of the following officers:

Jean Reaux, Capt.
Simmonet LeBlanc, Lieutenant
Severin LeBlanc, Secretary

Mr. Reaux is one of the most upright and honest citizens of the parish. Likewise was Mr. S. LeBlanc. Most of his family died with cholera in 1848.

Severin LeBlanc came from a family that gained its wealth by hard work. He was heart and soul in favor of the committee, as his mother had many herds. Fortunately, this committee never had to expel anyone.

Mr. Adrien Nunez was in command of the Pont Perry Committee. He was a young man with jet black hair and had a dark complexion. We had seen his energetic figure only once - at a banquet given for Major St. Julien by M. J. Girourd at Cote Gelee. He did his duty as the others did theirs in each respective district.

The Vermilion Committee was commanded by Sarrazin Broussard. Man of action, he had started with only a handful of men to chase the bandits out of the parish. He had been the first to war against the bandits in the parish. He had led his committee as it should be led, with justice, with vigor and unrelentingness--three qualities necessary to a leader of the Vigilance Committee.

For reasons we shall not discuss, he handed in his resignation.

His successor was one of his cousins, Edouard Theophile Broussard. He held a high place in the parish and one in the opinion of the people for he had been elected several times to the legislature. He brought with his command a will and firm desire to strike and drive out all the bandits that remained in the parish.

With such a leader, nothing was changed in the Committee except a name.

XI. Two Perjuries

Aladin had been acquitted.

Two men had been found to testify in the case. They had succeeded in saving Aladin, but in saving Aladin they had trapped themselves.

The Committee had seen and heard.

They had heard what these two men had said.

To the murder had been added perjury.

The two men must be banished for such a crime.

The two men were banished.

One of them was Michel Corner, father of the accused.

Michel Corner was banished. We shall be more severe with the other perjury. Mr. de Juge, a schoolteacher in one of the districts of Vermilion Parish, testified that on the night of the murder Aladin had been seen twenty-five miles away from the scene of the crime.

Mr. de Juge was also banished.

We have seen him lately at Sainte-Marie before the magnificent cafe of our friend Prevost.

We were told that as soon as he had arrived at Sainte-Marie, he had applied for a teaching position and was refused. He began to make nets.

XII. Expiation

Several months have passed since the acquitment of Aladin Corner. Some believe him to be in Texas, some in Mexico fleeing from his crime.

Then, one day, we heard of him. It was at an auction given by a man named Aube at Vermilionville.

He had returned, the hero of the Coulee Kinney, crushing human heads; the murderer who uses neither pistol nor knife but a new weapon - a weapon that crushes a man's face.

He is in Vermilion Parish. He is at Cheniere Perdue. There the Committee shall search for him.

Fifteen days later, a letter comes to the Vermilion Committee.

Corner, pardoned and not acquitted by the jury of Vermilion, had not asked pardon of God nor of his fellowmen.

He threatened to kill some people, he fought, stole and burned buildings to the ground. This hero of crime, this murderer was scarcely 22 years old. It is true, he is big and strong and has already killed a man in horrible circumstances. And this hero of crime is scarcely 22.

On the other hand, several bandits banished from other parishes and some celebrities from Queue Tortue came to these oak groves.

The committee cannot submit themselves to such an insult. They shall step on this wasp nest.

They left on a Monday, crossed a part of Vermilion Parish that is known as the "Prairie Tremblante." They asked for five men from the Lake Committee and ten from the Pont Perry. There are twenty-eight all together.

They leave with enough provisions to last five days, for the trip will be long - over one hundred miles. Fortunately, due to an exceptional drought, the prairies offer no obstacles except for a few bayous which they might swim across.

But this is nothing for such men!

Each horseman crosses the bayous with his saddle on his back followed by his horse and keeping a watchful eye for dangerous snakes that live in the mud near the edges of the bayou. This was absolutely necessary for if the man mounted the horse, both rider and horse would have remained in the mud. On the opposite side, a ration of cognac was distributed to the men as they were saddling their horses.

The cognac was served at the orders of the leader and then only three times a day.

As for food, each one ate whatever they had brought in their knapsack and only whenever they stopped to rest the horses.

Coffee is a luxury. Some is prepared before remounting the horses. We soon come to another bayou - Petite Cheniere.

Then by zig-zaging, retracing their footsteps, making detours, they arrived at the bayou of Cheniere Perdue.

Does their hunt end here?

No.

They must go down this bayou for about ten miles, then cross the bayou and only then will they be almost there.

They leave the horses in a safe place, a guide takes them up closer to the house and places them around the home of the Corners, father and son.

At dawn we shall visit the Corner house, then we shall round up the other bandits.

Everyone goes to sleep. At break of day the rooster crowed.

Corner's house lights up. Through a window we see Michel (the father) drinking a cup of coffee with a child on his knee.

Five men of the Committee enter the home.

"Where is your son?"

"Search, he isn't here."

"Where is he?"

"I shall not tell you."

The men leave the house and divide into four groups, each going in opposite directions. The cheniere is thoroughly searched. Aladin is finally found in the section called "Isles Hastes" and was arrested. Aladin was tied and brought back to the camp of the preceding night. One by one the other searching parties came in. Both men and horses were tired. As the men rested, the prisoner was guarded in a corner of the camp by two men.

The next day the men started again with their prisoner.

On the way, a council of war was held.

During the day, the prisoner was questioned at different intervals, but he remained silent and indifferent.

Night arrived. Did the voices of night whisper into his ear? Did he see the ghost of Bell Touns? We don't know, but whatever it was, Aladin decided to talk.

As soon as the leader and two other men came near him, the sphinx began to talk.

"Yes, I killed Bell Touns, but with the assistance of Meance Primo, who struck the first blows. Meance received \$100.00 from Elsee Toutcheque (the hero, who had shot one night through the open window at Mr. Adrien Nunez).

He repeated again that Meance had struck the first blows.

The next day the council of war met and believe me the debates weren't long.

At daybreak the camp broke up and the prisoner was awakened.

He was offered a horse, but refused it. "I shall walk," said he.

And he followed the group of horsemen with a firm step.

Ten miles from the place of departure, the Committee stops. It is 10:00 in the morning. The council of war gets together for several moments.

The prisoner is cold, calm and silent. From time to time he glances at the sun.

The council breaks up and the chief walks toward the prisoner with a paper in his hand.

"Aladin Corner, you are found guilty of the murder of Bell Toups and you are condemned to die. We shall give you one hour to commend your soul to God. We shall also let you choose the method you prefer. Do you want to be hanged or shot?"

"Shot," answered Aladin.

"Do you want anything?" asked a Vigilante.

"Yes, a glass of whiskey."

The chief sends him a full glass which he empties at once.

The men leave him alone and from a distance they watch him, wondering what his last thought would be.

Would they be for a brother, sister, his mother or his family? Would he ask God pardon for what he had done?

No! Not a prayer, nor thought, nor a regret came to his lips. His face was cold, like a mask of bronze. If he had any thoughts, he did not show them.

However, the hour of expiation had arrived.

The Committee took their rifles and placed themselves in a semi-circle about fifteen feet from the murderer.

The leader went up to him and showed him where to stand, and informed him he would be shot from the back.

The murdered turned his back to the Committee immediately.

An agonizing half-minute passed.

"Fire," cried the chief.

When the smoke was gone, only a corpse remained.

The murderer of Bell Toups had settled his score with God and man.

XIII. A Last Word

Here ends the story of this Committee.

It had fulfilled its terrible duty with great courage.

Today, thieves have disappeared, property is safe, society is rid of its bandits. Nowadays, you may walk down a road without worrying whether you would meet a friend or foe.

Some may say, "But there is blood on this Committee."

True, but whose blood?

The blood of a man who had murdered another man and left an old widow orphaned with eight children. Justice must be and was rendered.

NOTE

Anyone having genealogical and/or historical information concerning Seth Lewis, Martin Duralde and Daniel Clark, please contact Glenn R. Conrad, P.O. Box 831, USL, Lafayette, La. 70501.

Jewel Schuyler Fullerton

Babylore begins during pregnancy. One commonly held belief, for example, concerns the mother's morning sickness. Should the husband cross over his wife while in bed, the morning sickness is transferred to him and only if she is willing to cross over him will the sickness transfer back. (D.B.B.) But the wife will have an easier delivery and the baby will be stronger should the husband carry the sickness during the pregnancy. (D.B.B.) Moreover, one can predict the baby's sex: if a baby held by a pregnant woman cries, the baby that she is carrying is of the same sex; if the baby does not cry, her baby is of the opposite sex. (D.B.B.)

During the early stages of pregnancy, a woman is supposed to crave odd food stuffs. This desire is called "un gré," meaning "a liking." An unsatisfied "un gré" will result in birthmarks:

There was a girl at home who was expecting. And everytime she would go to the store with her mother-in-law she would stare at a jar of red bonbon candy. The bonbon candy is round and made from coconut, and it's red. Her mother-in-law would want to buy some candy for her but she wouldn't let her buy the candy. And everytime they would get ready to leave, she would put her right hand on her face near her lips (in an awesome way) and just look at that candy. And when her baby was born it had a round, red birthmark on its lip; just like the red bonbon candy.(1) (B.B.B.)

Another informant also had a tale of a birthmark caused by unsatisfied craving:

You know mama told me that when she was waiting for Nannie Black (one of my great aunts) she went to the market to get some liver and they didn't have any. And she patted her face and bought something else. And when Nannie Black was born there was a brown mark on her cheek in the shape of a slice of liver. And as she grew older, it faded away. (D.B.B.)

A third cousin of mine gave birth to a baby girl with a red growth on her left cheek which looked like a small strawberry. She had to have the baby's mark removed by a rather painful process. Her mother who was expecting at the time, did not want her to subject the child to the operation, and when her own baby was born, the child had a red growth on his chest shaped like a strawberry.

The unborn baby can be affected if his mother is frightened. Should she be frightened, her equilibrium can be overthrown and whatever is developing within the fetus at the moment could stop so that the child might be born with some birth defect.(2) (G.P.H.) However, should a woman see something morbid during her pregnancy her baby could be defective also. (D.B.B.)

Most babylore, however, concerns cures for illnesses.

BIRTH: a baby born during the full moon will be sickly, and the mother will have a difficult delivery. (B.B.B.)

HEAD COLD: take whiskey and rock candy and about a teaspoon of olive oil. Mix these up and take orally. (D.B.B.)

OPEN MOLD: take a black cloth and cut in four squares. Sew the square so that they form a cross when stitched. Then take a piece of brown paper and cut to the shape of the mold and dab olive oil and camphorated oil on it. Place the paper directly on the mold and then cover this the black cloth. Make sure that it is covered right. (D.B.B.)

EYES: cold in the eyes or any other eye trouble: take parsley and place in water and let stand. Dab eyes with this parsley water with a clean cloth. (G.P.H.)

Holy water dabbed in the eyes with a clean cloth. (G.P.H.)

Holy water from the pond of St. Luch. Dab the eyes with this water and a clean cloth. (G.P.H.)

NOSE BLEED: Place a man's hat upside down on the baby's head. (B.B.B.).

Place a man's hat backwards on the baby's head. (D.B.B.)

Take two pieces of wood strips and cross them. Let six drops of blood fall from the nose of the child into the spot where the pieces of wood cross. The nose bleed will stop. (L.B.)

TEETHING: Take the root of the "l'herbe a malo" plant and scrub it clean and place in a jar of water and put into the refrigerator. When it cools, let the baby suck some in the bottle. This will cause the inflammation to pass from the body. (O.P.)

Take the root of the "l'herbe a malo" and cut at the joints. String seven of these joints and place on the neck of the baby. As the inflammation leaves the body the roots of the "l'herbe a malo" will turn from the green to black. This will indicate that the inflammation is leaving the body. (O.P.)

Place three different kinds of buttons on the neck of the baby. (M.P.)

Tie an alligator tooth to the neck of the baby. The child will suck on the tooth. (L.B.)

Honeysuckle vine put in water and given to the baby to suck. (G.P.H.)

Put fat meat into a clean cloth and tie it to the neck of the baby. The baby will suck on it, giving his gums a soothing effect. (V.B.D.) This is called a sugar titt.

TRENCH MOUTH: When a baby has trench mouth only the person who did not see his father after his birth has the power to cure this baby. The baby is cured when the *traiteur* blows into his mouth. (G.M.) (3)

Honeysuckle vine in water can be used to wash the baby's mouth. (D.P.S.)

EARACHE: Blow smoke into the baby's ear. The nicotine will deaden the pain. (G.P.H.)

"Bon thron cil" made from a root and water. Warmed and put on cotton and placed in the ear. (O.P.)

Olive oil warmed and put on cotton and placed in the ear. (D.P.S.)

CHEST COLD: Cut brown paper like a jacket pattern for the front and back. Rub the paper with mutton suet and Vicks. Place the paper on the back and chest at bed time. (B.B.B.)

COUGH: Drink a mixture of goose grease and honey which has been warmed. It causes the baby to vomit the inflammation. (B.B.B.)

Mix honey, soda, peppermint, and whiskey; drink before bedtime. (G.P.H.)

BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA: Peel white onions and mash them. Add water and bring to a boil until this mixture makes a syrup. Strain the mixture and add a little olive oil and whiskey. Give this to the baby and it will help to clear the congestion. (D.B.B.)

Take beets and peel them and add water and bring to a boil. When it makes a syrup, strain it and give it to the baby. This clears the congestion. (B.B.B.)

"Mamou thé": Take the mamou root and make a tea with this plant. Give it to the baby at bedtime. "Mamou the" is especially good for pneumonia. (O.P.)

"Lavineraire the": This is a grass-like plant and you make a tea with it and give it to the baby at bedtime. This tea is good for pneumonia. (O.P.)

WORMS: Take garlic and peel and separate the cloves and string seven cloves and tie on the baby's neck. The odor from the garlic will cause the worms to stay down in the stomach; they will not go up to the heart. (B.B.B.)

Cloves of garlic can be put in a cloth and tied around the neck. The garlic sometimes burns the baby's skin and the cloth can protect the baby from burns. (D.B.B.)

COLIC: "Mint tea": Take the mint plant and use the leaves to make a tea. Add sugar and whiskey and serve to the baby at bedtime. This will help the baby to sleep. (G.P.H.)

Dewee's Carminative taken for colic when the baby has pain in the stomach. He tends to ball himself up, this is how you can tell the baby has stomach pains. (D.B.B.)

Take bay leaves and make a tea. The tea is given to the baby at bedtime. (L.B.)

DIARRHEA: Boil rice and take the water and give it to the baby to drink. (R.B.M.)

Mix flour and water and let the baby drink it. (L.B.)

"Mal nome" (Milk weed) is a grass-like plant that resembles a three-leaf clover. The little leaves have a milk-like substance. This substance is given to the baby as a tea. (G.P.H.)

FEVER: Cream of Tartar and water that has been cooled is given to the baby that has a high fever. It gives a cooling effect to the body. (G.P.H.)

"Mongela thé": The mongela plant is used to make a tea. It is good for fevers. (O.P.)

MEASLES: To make the measles appear on the body popcorn is put under the bed; red soda pop is given to the baby; and corn shuck tea is made from the corn shuck.

MUMPS: To find out if a baby has mumps something sweet should be given to him. (G.P.H.)

Sardine oil should be rubbed on the neck area where the swelling has occurred from the mumps. (D.P.S.)

Babies are surrounded by many customs and beliefs. For instance, a baby should not have visitors before he is eight-days old. Should he have them and one be a menstruating female, the baby might have "strain" (constipation). He can be cured only by taking a piece of her slip and pinning it to the baby's garment. (D.B.B.) If you cannot find the visitor, the baby should be taken to a *traiteur* who will tie a black string around his waist. The string will fall off when the "strain" stops. (M.P.)

When a baby hiccups for the first time it is a sign that he will live and begin to grow. (D.B.B.) When he starts walking and can look between his legs, his mother will have another baby soon. (D.P.S.)

A baby born with a veil over his face will be the one to foretell the future of his family members (4) (V.B.D.) If the seventh baby is a girl, she will foresee the future. (V.B.D.)

Many aspects of the baby's life are regulated by custom. A baby boy's hair should never be cut until he is a year old or it will turn coarse. (B.B.B.) The baby whose hair that has been cut before he is a year old could have a split personality. (D.B.B.) His fingernails should not be cut before he is a year old either or he will be light fingered.(5) (D.B.B.)

The relative who finds the baby's first tooth has to buy either a dress or a suit for him. (D.P.S.) And finally, should a baby be put on the bed of a newly wed couple, they will have a baby themselves very soon.(6) (D.B.B.)

INFORMANTS

(D.B.B.) Della Brignac Bill, fifty-four years old. Mrs. Bill is the fifth daughter of a family of seven girls of Creole (i.e. black-French) descent. Many of her items of information were taken from her mother. She is a native of Opelousas and believes in the "seven sisters" tale. Attended a year of college at Southern University.

(B.B.B.) Beatrice Brignac Boulet, sixty-eight years old. Mrs. Boulet is the second daughter of the Brignac family of Creole descent. She lives in Opelousas. Information comes from her mother. She has had a serious eye condition since birth and was never able to go to school.

(G.P.H.) Gwendolyn Patin Houston. She is thirty-five years old. Mrs. Houston is the second daughter of a family of five, of Creole descent. Her information comes from her late mother, Mrs. Lydia Patin, who was the first born daughter of the Brignac family. She attended New York City College for a year.

(D.P.S.) Dolores Patin Schuyler, thirty-eight years old, is the first daughter of the family of five. Background is Creole. Information comes from her mother. Mrs. Schuyler attended New York City College for a year.

(L.B.) Leola Brignac, fifty-nine years old. She is the sixth daughter of the Brignac family, and finished high school. She is the daughter who had the "liver" birthmark on her face. Information she received from her mother.

(O.P.) Oscar Patin, seventy-five years old, has had no formal education. Mr. Patin has some Indian blood and was one of twenty-one children. He is the father of Mrs. Houston and Mrs. Schuyler.

(V.B.D.) Viola Brignac DeFils, sixty-four years old, is the third daughter of the Brignac family. Believes in the "seven sisters" tale. She is a college graduate.

(R.B.M.) Rose Brignac Morant, fifty years old, is the seventh daughter of the Brignac family. Creole descent. Information comes from mother. She is a college graduate.

(M.P.) Mrs. Major Patin, seventy-one years old, is a sister-in-law of Mr. Oscar Patin. She is of Caucasian descent.

Footnotes

1. Richard M. Dorson, *Buying the Wind* (Chicago, 1964), pp. 337-38. "If a pregnant woman is hungry and does not eat the food that she wants, her baby will have a birthmark of that food."
2. *Ibid.*, p. 338. "If a pregnant woman is frightened, her baby will bear a birthmark of the object that frightened the mother."
3. Wayland D. Hand, ed., *Popular Beliefs and Superstitions from North Carolina*, vol. VI of the *Frank C. Brown Collection of North Carolina Folklore* (Durham, N. C., 1961), 66, item 413. "A person who has never seen his father can cure a child of thrash by blowing in his mouth."
4. Richard M. Dorson, *Negro Tales from Pine Bluffs, Arkansas and Caban, Michigan* (Bloomington, 1958), p. 188. "When a baby is born with a veil, . . . if it is lifted off backwards, it will be bothered until manhood. It sees things."
5. *Ibid.*, p. 214. "They tell me if you cut little babies' fingernails, they'll be roguish."

AN 1810 CENSUS REPORT ON THE STATE OF MANUFACTURING IN THE NORTHEASTERN SECTION OF THE ATTAKAPAS DISTRICT §

Edited by Carl Brasseaux

In conformity with the secretary of the Treasury's [Albert Gallatin] instructions in taking the census, I have endeavored to ascertain how far manufacturing establishments had progressed within the division allotted to me, (1) which I find confined to tanneries and household manufacturing. Of tanneries there are three, two of which have been lately erected and giving in four hundred and fifty hides, averaging at the current price of the country, six dollars for market, but [are] of inferior quality to [the] leather tanneries in the Atlantic states. I also find within my district forty-five looms; the manufactures are confined to cotton fabric of which the inhabitants have given 4051 ells of cottonade worth one dollar per ell and of very durable quality. On this subject, I think it not necessary to remark that the inhabitants have not answered the questions as they might have been expected. A late parish tax imposed on horses and cattle has so spoiled their temper that they have construed this inquiry into a disposition on the part of the government to tax this essential industry, although many pains have been taken to convince them of their error. I have never failed to confidently believe that there is manufactured within my division fully 10,000 ells of cottonade.

Ransem Eastin

§ Population Schedules of the Third Census of the United States (1810), Records of the Bureau of the Census, The National Archives, Louisiana, Attakapas Parish, Vol. I, p. 49.

1. Eastin's district included the area from "the parish church [St. Martinville] and from hence [to] the line of Opelousas, including the settlements east of Bayou Tortue and the Vermillion River, both sides of the Bayou Teche, and the settlement of Kataoulou [Catahoula]."

FREE BLACKS IN LAFAYETTE PARISH TO 1860

Frank C. Borello

Free persons are legally defined as persons who "have preserved their natural liberty, that is to say, who have the right of doing whatever is not forbidden by law." (1) Free blacks, on the other hand, were persons who had been set free by emancipation, or runaways who made a new start. To set slaves free, a master had to inform the judge of his parish. Notice was then published for forty days after which, if no opposition was brought forward, the master was authorized to pass the act of emancipation. (2) The master remained obligated to nourish, maintain his former slaves, and minister to their needs. For example, David A. Droz, who set free his slave, Suzanne, had to look after her following emancipation. (3)

The free blacks of this study lived in Lafayette Parish except for Susan Shay who resided in New Orleans but was originally from Lafayette. (4) The number of free blacks and mulattos in Lafayette Parish varied from one census report to the next. In 1830, there were approximately 134; by 1850, this number had dwindled to approximately 52, but was back up to 98 by 1860. (5)

The free blacks practiced a limited number of trades. A twenty-six-year-old male was a carpenter; a thirty-five-year-old mulatto male was also a carpenter; and a thirty-year-old mulatto male was a shoemaker. (6) Marthome Coute, a sixty-five-year-old female mulatto, ran a boarding house, as did Arthemise Griming, fifty-eight-year-old female mulatto. Benitte Selby, a thirty-year-old male mulatto, was recorded as being a blacksmith. The rest of the free blacks registered in Lafayette Parish census records appear to have been farmers. (7) Land ownership among the free blacks was common and land transactions occurred frequently among blacks, mulattos, and whites. For example, on September 20, 1855, Bennet Lilly, a free male, sold to Emilite Lilly, a free woman, a "lot" in Vermilionville for \$150 in cash. (8) On October 21, 1842, Desire Mire, a free woman, sold to Ordalie Henry, also a free woman, all of her "movables." (9) Michel Moore, free male, sold to Mr. Edward J. Bierine one certain Negro man slave called William, of about thirty-three years of age, for \$2,022.55 cash. Celeste Senegal, free woman of color, released a mulatto slave named Charles from her ownership, to go and work where he pleased in the state of Louisiana. (11) Many of the free people of color were illiterate and signed an (X) at the bottom of the transactions.

Many free blacks owned land and real estate, the largest property being owned by those who had professions in the parish. Marie Jean Louis, a planter, possessed \$2,000 worth of real estate. Carrage, a free male, owned \$1,000 worth of real estate and \$200 of personal property. Marthome Coute, who ran a boarding house, possessed \$1200 in real estate and \$400 in personal property. (12)

Land of deceased free blacks was normally turned over to a member of the family, brother, sister, or child, to settle the bills. Whites often took power of attorney for the deceased if there were no relatives to take over the estate. Such was the case with Celeste Delahoussaye, a free woman, whose estate was handled by Francois Daumont. A tableau was drawn up to pay off former "privilege" and creditors from the money received from the auction of the estate. The total amount received from the sale was \$400 of which \$286.26 went to "privileged" costs and the rest to creditors. (13)

The estate of Margaret Moulston, a free woman, was turned over to the clerk of court by the daughter, Josephine Moulston, to be sold and the amount of sale to be distributed among the heirs: Cornelius, Lucile, Louis, and Margaret Moulston.(14)

Desinel Edwards, a free woman, left two children and two grandchildren to take control of the estate. Two persons were assigned as "tutors" for the four children to handle the estate until they were old enough. The succession amounted to \$127.50, and after the "tutor's" fees, a sum of \$94.50 was left to be divided among the four heirs.(15)

Free blacks bought and sold slaves from whites and to whites. Mouton pere purchased from Celestine Guillaume, a free male, one Negro woman named Henriette, fifty-five years of age. He also bought a slave named Marie for \$200.(16) Michel Moore, a free male, sold to Edward J. Biering a slave called William about thirty-three years of age for \$2,022.55. For \$1,200 Adelaide Dugat, a free white, sold a mulatto slave named Charles to Celeste Senegal, a free woman, on condition that the said slave remain in her services for the rest of her life.(18) The same Celeste Senegal bought another slave from the Sonnier brothers for \$1,000.

The free blacks of Lafayette Parish practiced assorted professions and occupations, owned land, and transacted business among themselves as well as with whites. Their status does not seem to have hampered their activities.

Notes

1. Wheelack S. Upton and Needler R. Jennings, *Civil Code of Louisiana* (New Orleans, 1838), p. 8.

2. *Ibid.*

3. Notarial Records, Lafayette Parish Courthouse, Lafayette, Louisiana; Book 1, Act 230, December 14, 1841.

4. *Ibid.*, Book 7, Act 2559, February 13, 1856.

5. Census Population Schedules of 1830.

6. *Ibid.*, 1840.

7. *Ibid.*, 1850, p. 546; 1860, pp. 2, 4, 44.

8. Notarial Records, Book 7, Act 2486, September 25, 1860.

9. *Ibid.*, Book 1, Act 344, October 21, 1842.

10. *Ibid.*, Book 10, Act 3718, April 25, 1860.

11. *Ibid.*, Book 11-A, Act 3918, January 10, 1861.

12. Census Record Schedules of 1850 and 1860.

13. Succession Records, Lafayette Parish, No. 525, January 1846.

14. *Ibid.*, Succession Record No. 693.

15. *Ibid.*, Succession Record No. 726.

16. Notarial Records, Book 9, Act 3293, September 29, 1858.

17. *Ibid.*, Book 10, Act 3718, April 25, 1860.

18. *Ibid.*, Book 9, Act 3467, May 21, 1859.

19. *Ibid.*, Book 9, Act 3536, August 10, 1859.

Irene Whitfield Holmes

In May 1919 the Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute graduated a class of seventy-nine, consisting of one married lady, six men and seventy-three girls. Few men were left in school, some having volunteered for military service and others gone to work to help family finances.

The man remembered best among those in the armed forces as a volunteer a classmate, Stanley Martin, for whom the Stanley Martin Post of the American Legion in Lafayette is named. Many citizens and I are humbly grateful for the life he sacrificed. His body was returned home, and I attended his funeral in St. John's Cathedral. Also embedded in my memory is a tearful, farewell assembly program for a professor inducted into the service. Though I do not remember his name, I have not forgotten the sight of the tall, blond, slightly bald man looking sad on the stage in old Martin Hall, and my own distress in knowing he had to go where his life would be in danger. That was not the usual peaceful program with President Stephens' self-termed "dry remarks," really dry wit, followed by the jovial laugh of Miss Dupre. Oh, no, this was war.

Despite the existing situation, SLI was a strong school academically, with trained, dedicated teachers and adequate equipment for the subjects taught. Graduates finishing two years of college received a diploma covering completion of the academic-industrial subjects or the teacher-training course while those finishing one-year of college were given a certificate indicating completion of the course in stenography, bookkeeping and accounting. Students were told of advanced degrees, to be earned elsewhere, and some hoped to earn master's degrees.

Because of the straitened, financial circumstances, SLI did not yet have a department of music. A fine English teacher directed the Glee Club in which first and second sopranos sang American songs and even the English translation of a French poem with the ethereal words, "If my songs had airy pinions like to a bird. . . ." We had neither band nor orchestra, but we did have Mr. Florent Sontag, a very capable Frenchman, graduate of the Paris Conservatory of Music, who gave private lessons in the auditorium.

To be graduated, students had to complete not only academic requirements but also earn "points" by performing on the programs of the two literary societies, the Avatar and the Attakapas. These groups met every Friday evening to give experience to future teachers, lawyers, musical artists, or any other person needing the ability to talk or perform with assurance before an audience. On these programs were vocal or instrumental groups or solos, recitation, dances, or whatever students offered acceptable to the faculty. Solo performers received one point and groups participants earned one-fourth.

The main part of the programs was the debate, the results from which were totaled for a year to win the Dupre shield. What suspense we experienced awaiting the announcement of the judges! The debate was either "closed," with four speakers each earning one point, or "open" with recognized speakers rising to the floor, each giving his fact and thereby earning one-fourth point. Only now do I realize the self-imposed chore of our devoted teachers keeping account of our attempts to perform before what we called "the public." They were trying to transform timid teenagers into self-confident adults.

I cannot recall the exact subject of any debate, yet I have never forgotten the general form that was used. We did not "try," we "endeavored" to prove our side. First, to show good will, we granted every possible concession, then we gave facts to prove or negate the statements, quoted authentic figures, if possible, or opinions from authoritative sources, and never, no, never did we make any derogatory remarks about the opponent or his ideas. This clarity of reasoning has been an extra fine "fringe benefit" of debating, invaluable on occasions. One of the most coveted awards of the graduating class was the Judge Julian medal, paid for annually by the judge himself and given to the outstanding debater of the year. Attendance at the last debate was compulsory the Friday before graduation.

Before graduation itself there was a banquet, at which time the third-ranking honor student gave a toast. That May 1919, we were reminded that we had just been in a war and that in justice to others suffering from hunger, we should not be feasting. We did not mind our little sacrifice as we had seen far greater ones, and besides we were promised cake and ice cream. This ice cream, to be brought from New Orleans, was to be of a kind we had neither seen nor heard of, being of three kinds in three colors in one block. "Neopolitan" was the name. I do not remember the day of the week of the banquet, but I do remember that the ice cream filled our expectations and that I enjoyed wearing my new marquisette dress with a skirt of three flounces.

The Saturday morning after the final debate was held the annual exhibit of the students' work. All garments, furniture, paintings, projects, and sketches made that year were displayed for parents to view and admire. This event was not well-attended, and there was some talk of discontinuing it for that reason.

For the other event, however, of the weekend, the Baccalaureate Program, the crowd was enormous. This program was held Sunday afternoon late, yet early enough for people to return home before nightfall in their buggies. Ministers of different faiths were invited more or less consecutively to give the main talk, and most of us enjoyed hearing the ideas of someone besides our local pastor, particularly since the speaker presented his Biblical verses as related to a current social problem thereby stimulating discussion in homes afterwards. Most of the time there was very little if any applause at this program because students had been asked to spread the word that clapping was not in order. At time because of the large crowd the auditorium was a trifle warm, but high ceilings, aisle fans, the individual waving of Japanese fans made the hall bearable. I remember seeing my out-of-town lady relatives fanning themselves, and looking cool with their lovely homemade dresses of thin, figured cotton voile, and their faces powdered ever so lightly. How glad I was to have them attend the program and thereby enjoy part of my pleasures.

Graduation Day 1919 dawned radiantly clear and at 9:00 in the morning into a crowded auditorium filed seventy-three ladies in white organdy dresses, dainty and frilly, and six men in suits. The program was the usual one from invocation to recessional, a series of talks requiring concentration interspersed with moments of music for relaxation. It was still the fashion for the valedictorian, the first-ranking student, and the salutatorian, the second-ranking student, to give thanks to the faculty and the parents of the graduates for making this day possible. Graduates sat with mixed emotions as they thought of leaving, most of the two-year people having been in school since 1914, attending some summer sessions as well as winter ones. But we all knew well that our carefree days were over, and henceforth we were to do our share of the work of the world.

The graduates carried no flowers, but friends and relatives were permitted to bring up bouquets and baskets of flowers and ferns so that the stage looked and smelled like a garden

filled with sweet peas, roses, and daisies.

The faculty, having shown their devotion and dedication throughout the years, today showed another beautiful trait: appreciation! Besides the usual annual awards, there was a surprise gift from the faculty to a student pianist who for five years without remuneration had accompanied school solo and group songs as well as the music for the dances.

The diploma I received was unlike any that I received before or since. It was signed by six members of the board of trustees of the school, by the president, and by eighteen members of the faculty. It is no wonder that students heard rumors that the faculty thought signing diplomas was a worthless task, especially since the number of graduates was increasing.

I wish I knew more of the lives of my classmates, but I do know that one man became a school principal and another a superintendent of parish schools while two close girl friends became religious sisters and stayed in the order. Sixty of the women married, and many were secretaries, teachers, and later in time, welfare workers. It is an accepted idea among the "old people" that educating a girl is not worthwhile as she will marry and will not need an education, but that was not true with our class as many combined career with marriage.

THE DANCE HOUSE

Morris Raphael

Along the south bank of Grand Avoille Cove, near Grand Lake, at a point approximately three miles northwest of Charenton, once stood the great tribal dance house of the Chitimacha Indians. It was here that the tribe conducted its special religious and social services.

The dance house, about twelve feet square, had a pointed roof and a picket fence surrounding it. It contained only the garments of the dancers and the three kinds of paint used during the ceremony, black, white and a brilliant red. There were no idols, stuffed animals, or perpetual fire, as was the case in the temple of the Natchez people.

The most prominent ceremony was the one used to honor their main deity, the Noon-Day Sun, and took place under the direction of the tribal leaders who were provided with long wands or poles. A large crowd of men, women and children always managed to be on hand to observe the sacred dancing. Those participating in this ritual gathered from settlements along the lake shore and arrived in canoes the day before the new moon. The men, dressed only in breech cloth, had their bodies painted red and wore feathers stuck in a ribbon which encircled their heads. Music for the occasion was furnished by gourd rattlers and the scratching of alligator skins while the participants fasted and danced continuously for six days.

Near the close of the ceremony the exhausted dancers drank enough water to produce vomiting in order to remove the impurities from their systems. Afterwards they returned to their villages where they rested, then ate and drank to their hearts content.

FAMILIES LIVING EAST OF THE SABINE RIVER
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE SPANISH AT NACODOCHES, 1805

compiled by

Elaine Pucheu and Steve Barter

Jurisdiction of the Pueblo de N[uest]ra S[eno]ra del Pilar de Nacogdo[che]s

Houses Located on the Eastern Side of the Sabinas River.

Year of 1805

1. Sindico D[on] Marcelo Soto, Spaniard: occupation, farmer; age, forty-five years; married to D[on]a Maria-Ballu, of French nationality; 40 years [of age]; they have two sons, and two daughters of [ages] 11, 8, 14, and 9 years, and three unmarried male negro slaves of [ages] 22, 15, and 4 years, and five negresses of [ages] 40, 22, 9, and 4 years; he lives in a house on the banks of the Arroyo de la Piedras.

2. Pedro Lafita, Spaniard: occupation, farmer; age, 37 years; married to Luisa Gano, of French nationality, age 30 years; they have a son and a daughter, ages two and 6 years [respectively].

3. Luis Beltran: occupation, farmer; nationality, French; age, 50 years; widower; he has a son and a daughter, [ages] 9 and 17 years.

4. D[on]a Maria Ana de Soto, Spaniard; age, 42 years; married; her husband absent; he has: three sons, and five daughters, [ages] 16, 10, 5, 17, 8, 5, 4, and 3 years; a stepson 30 years old, two negress slaves one of whom is married to a negro, who is also a slave, named Juan Baut[ist]a; a male servant names Fran[cis]co Serben, of French nat[ionality], age 52 years, unmarried.

5. Vincente Rolan, unmarried; field hand; age, 49 years.

6. D[on] Atanacio Peoso, of French nat[ionality]; age 28 years; occupation, farmer; mar[ri]ed to D[on]a Juana Elena Pabi of French nat[ionality]; age, 22 years. They have two sons and two daughters [ages] 7, 4, 6, and one year; also five negro and five negress slaves.

7. Miguel Ramben, of French nationality; occupation, farmer; his age, 44 years; married to teresa [sic] Mallu, age 28 years. They have four sons [ages] 11, 9, 6, and 2 years, a dependent named Jose Crafon, of Irish nationality, unmarried; age, 60 years; occupation, farmer.

8. Carlos Grulla of French nat[ionality]: Occupation farmer: Age 20 years: married to Gregoria Garcia, mestiza: age, 26 years.

9. Juan Balbado, of French nationality; age 40 years; occupation, farmer; his wife Leonor Tesie, of French nationality; age, 41 years; they have a son, and four daughters (ages) 5, 12, 9, 7, and 3 years; a dependent, named Juana, who is a free negress has a bachelor son named Jose; age, 15 years.

10. Jose Tesie, Frenchman; occupation; farmer; age, 53 years; unmarried; he has a negro slave named Fran[cis]co; [age], 18 years; and [he has] as a servant Juan de Dios Nieto, unmarried, Spaniard, 25 years of age.

11. Luis Forten, of French nat[ionalit]y; occupation, carpenter; his age, 66 years; married to Manuela Aragon, mestiza, [age] 30 years. The latter has her widowed mother 70 years of age as a dependent; also a sister named Eugenia, married, her husband [being] absent, and this [sister] has three daughters [ages] 8, 6, and 6 [sic] years.

12. D[on] Pedro Dole, of French nationality; age, 40 years; occupation, farmer; mar[r]ied to D[on]a Rosa Dupre, Spaniard, 40 years of age. They have a son and a daughter, [ages] 21 and 15, a negro slave and a negress, both married, also three negresses, [ages] 15, 12, and 5 years.

13. Andres Valentin, of French nationality, and 45 years of age; occupation, farmer; married to Angela Molis, Frenchwoman, 34 years [of age]. They have a son 13 years old.

14. D[on]a Maria Soto, Spanish widow; her age, 49 years; her son Silvestre, unmarried, 20 years of age. She has a negro and a negress slave, married; three unmarried negroes; a mulatto woman named Juana 39 years of age; the latter has a daughter 7 years old, and all the family lives in Nuevo Yatase.

15. Elena, widow, of American nationality. Her sons, Jacobo Gualles Wallace, Tomas, and Benjami, unmarried, 35, 25, and 23 years [of age].

16. Jacinta Gane, of French nationality, 25 years of age, widow, and she has 4 sons and a daughter, 6, 5, 4, 3, and 2 years [of age]. This family and the preceding one live at the place named Nabancha.

17. Fran[cis]co, a free negro, and servant of D[on]a Maria Soto, lives in a dwelling which is situated at the place names *las tres Casas*. And at the place known as *tierra prieta* there is another dwelling where there is a negro slave named Luis, unmarried, who tends to livestock belonging to res[ide]nt Don Atanasio Poeso.

18. Bacilio Gane, of French nationality, 28 years of age; occupation, farmer; mar[r]ied to D[on]a Maria Lafita, who is 27 years of age. The former has two brothers named Rosimo and Juan Bautista, both unmarried, 16 and 14 years [of age]; and a negro slave, his name: Andres; unmarried, 25 years of age.

19. Miguel Vicente, of French nat[ionalit]y; oc[cupation]n, farmer; 27 years of age; married to Elena Rublo, absent.

20. Fran[cis]co Prudomo, Frenchman; his age, 74 years; occupation, farmer; married to Maria Ramben, Frenchwoman, 42 years of age. They have two sons and seven daughters 23, 15, 15, 18, 13, 9, 7, 5 [years], and 3 months of age; a negro slave and a negress, 45 and 59 years [of age].

21. Pedro Rublo, of French nationality; occupation, farmer; 40 years of age; married to Magdalena Bastie, Frenchwoman, 27 years of age; they have a son, and a daughter, 1 and 3 years, and a servant named Juan Malrrone, of Irish nationality, unmarried, 46 years of age.

22. Francisco Morban, of French nationality; occupation, farmer; 78 years of age; married to Ana Maria, of Apache nationality. They have three sons, a daughter, and a grandson, 30, 20, 15, 22, and 5 years of age.

23. Santiago Cristin, of French nationality; 80 years of age; married to Maria Dorotea, Frenchwoman; 50 years of age. They have two sons and one daughter, 17, 11, and 13 years; dependent, Juan Ribera, Spaniard, unmarried, farmer by occupation, and 30 years of age.

24. Luis, Indian of the Caudacho nation, 30 years [of age]; occupation, farmer; married to Magdalena Cristin, 25 years of age; they have one son and three daughters, 3, 8, and 7 years of age.

25. Antonio Bouquer, of American nationality; occupation, farmer; 57 years of age; married to Mariana, Englishwoman; her age 42 years; they have one son, unmarried, 26 years of age.

26. Andres Bollet [Boyett?], of American nationality, 39 years of age; married to Sara, of French nationality, and 20 years of age; the former is a servant of Don Guillermo Bar; also, Guillermo Bollet, Jose Boen [Bowen?] and Andre Par; the first two are American and the third is an Irishman, and they are unmarried, and 31, 32, and 35.

27. Edmundo Norris, of American nationality and 47 years of age; occupation, farmer; married to Sara Reyes, also an American, 43 years of age; they have 2 sons and two daughters, 22, 18, 10, and 5 years [of age].

28. Miguel Cro, American; occupation, farmer; 40 years of age; [he is] married to Margarita Lafflor, Irish, 36 years of age; they have 4 sons and one daughter, 17, 12, 10, and 14 years [of age]; and another daughter named Margarita, 19 years of age; the latter has one son, one year [of age].

Total, . . . 178

Remarks

The Americans Barre, Jean, Santiago, Debis, Jon, Losi, and Guillermo, and the Frenchmen Etien and Bautista perform seasonal work in the farms of these families

Nacogdoches, November —, 1805

a

Jose M. Guadiana
[Rubric]

O. K. Sebastian Rodriguez
[Rubric]

Mario Mamalakis

The lingering strain of Acadian culture in Southwest Louisiana continually attracts national and international attention—and with reason. Acadian characteristics are wont to manifest themselves in many charming, interesting and colorful ways, none of which are more so, perhaps, than those relating to family, friends and events revolving around them. Long ago one of America's best-known poets recorded the Acadian's love of home, when he spoke of their exile and their attempts to carve a new "Acadie" out of the Attakapas prairies, which even then was to them the "Eden of Louisiana." Then, as now, each Acadian home revolved around a family warmth and closeness and around an equally enjoyable circle of friends. In their little Eden they became characterized also for their "joie de vivre." These characteristics still prevail and successful business and professional people in Southwest Louisiana are those who have learned to take them into account.

Acadians do not resist "progress" but they do question those things which in the name of "progress" threaten the "good life." The story of how one Breaux Bridge family-owned business, a private telephone company, caters to Acadian characteristics continues to make news in many media, but another aspect of adjustment to telephone automation in this area has never until now come to public attention. It is a modern day example of Acadian ingenuity.

The Breaux Bridge Telephone Co., Inc., a family-established business, is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Earl (Teddy) Conrad. It boasts over 3600 subscribers, has the dial system and is one of the few telephone systems of its size to have direct distance dialing. There are many other claims to fame that the company has but which the modesty of the Conrads does not allow to be recounted here.

One which has brought them the most publicity, however, is the fact that they still try to give the "personal Operator's touch" that was possible in the days before the dial system, when local operators knew everyone, not only by their first names but by the nicknames as well. The chances are good, too, that the operator could tell a caller where the party was, if he was not at home. With the coming of the dial system in 1949 to Breaux Bridge, the Conrads recognized the problem that would prevail without local operators available to determine which of the people with the same first and last names was wanted. To solve the problem the Conrads asked those involved, if they would care to be listed in the directory with their nicknames as well. "They jumped at the chance," Conrad said, explaining that even when operators had been at the switchboard, it was difficult for them to know which phone to ring unless the nickname or place of residence was given them by a caller.

Now when you read the directory, which also lists subscribers in Arnaudville, Cecilia, Parks and Henderson, you will find some favorite Acadian nicknames. There are such listings as Vernon (Sukie) Blanchard; Carlton (Kit) Castille; Moise (Te Frere) Castille; Royal (Pou Pou) Castille; R. D. (Papoot) Domingue; Alcee (Pep) Dupuis; Rebellion (Boo Boo) Durio; George N. (Coon) Latiolais; Moise (Hobo) LeBlanc; John E. (Boysie) Martin; Ronald (Boze) Melancon; Condile (Diddit) Menard; Anthony (Chao) Molbert; Alex (Te-Shoon) Patin; Felix (Coon) Pellerin; Alvin (Papit) Guidry; Ransdell (Billy Boy) Patin; Allen (Te Bourg) Lanerie; Julius "Papa Cairo" Lamperez; Perly (Toise) Guidry; Joswell (Tee Moon) Benoit; Maurell (Coe) Champagne or Columbus (Boy) Fruge.

These common Acadian nicknames connote or have some special significance in connection with the persons to which they are applied and among family and friends the feeling is that the nicknames "fits" him better than his actual names.

The Conrads were able in this instance to provide a "personalized" telephone directory which in some measure solved certain problems arising out of automated progress in this unique area. There were some, however, that were unique to certain individuals and required personal solving.

In the area covered by the 200 miles of telephone lines of the Breaux Bridge Telephone Company there are individuals who speak only French and have not had the opportunity of attending school for various reasons. They cannot read the telephone directory, and no longer are there local operators to whom they can speak in French to secure their party. Alone, at home, they need a different type of phone directory and so they devised their own. For example, Mrs. Ivan Tauzin, who lives in the Nima community now, grew up on a houseboat in the Atchafalaya Swamp and there was no way of getting to school. Bright, cheerful and happy, she shows her artistic talent and love of color in her attractive home and in her unique telephone directory of some twenty phone listing of which she has need.

Beside each number, which is printed in large scale, Mrs. Tauzin has drawn a picture, which in her mind characterizes the person or business firm whose number it is. For example, her husband's telephone at the sugar co-op where he is employed, has a roof line with two tall smoke stacks belching out smoke. Her son's school principal, Mrs. Roy Krewitz (Anna Belle Dupuis-Hoffman), has a yellow flower (*une fleur jaune*) beside the number; his school bus driver's number is recognized by the school bus drawn alongside it; a friend's number is symbolized by "*boucle d'oreille et un collier*" (a pair of earrings and a necklace); another friend's number has beside it a set of children's swings; her doctor's number has a drawing of a man carrying a kit; a family friend who is a chain smoker has an ash tray beside the number; another, who rolls his own, has a drawing of a packet of tobacco.

"Un gros chien" (A big dog) identifies a friend's number; an ear of corn is the key to the phone number of her feed dealer in Lafayette; "*une vache*" (a cow) supplies the number of the slaughter house; a pop bottle provides her with the number of her grocer; and a car and horse trailer with the head of the horse protruding identifies for her the number of a friend who owns a race horse. All in all, her "personal" telephone directory lists twenty-three numbers and drawings of social and business friends.

Another such "personal" telephone directory is that of Mrs. Valsin Castille, who lives about two miles out of Breaux Bridge. In her seventies, Mrs. Castille also speaks only French and is unable to read the phone company's directory. Her personal directory is made up of pictures cut, obviously from cartoon strips or from news pictures and pasted alongside large numbers cut from calendars. The picture symbolizes the person whose number it is pasted beside. In the case of her children, however, their actual photographs are pasted besides their numbers. Beside her doctor's number is a picture of the widely known TV doctor, Ben Casey. The number of the fire department has beside it a picture of a bright red fire truck. Her directory also includes a picture of a uniformed policeman; a priest in his religious robes; a TV set; and various pictures of ladies.

Once more Acadian ingenuity has conquered change. It, apparently, always will, and the lovable Acadian characteristics need not necessarily succumb to change.

SLAVERY IN LAFAYETTE, 1840-1865

Robert Steckel

Having no rights of citizenship and legally defined as completely subservient to the will of his master, the slave was treated for all intents and purposes as a piece of property. Slavery was a big business in Lafayette Parish between 1840 and 1865. One short look at the conveyance records from this period will reveal that slave and land sales represented the most common business transactions. The transfer of slaves was usually carried out by sales, but exchanges and succession also accounted for a number of slave transactions.

The conveyance records for the years 1840-1865 show approximately 1,600 slave transactions. This figure has to be accepted with reservation, however, because the index lists the main object in the transaction only and does not necessarily include all items.

The number of slaves in the parish in 1840 could not be determined, but the 1850 census indicates a population of 3,174 slaves, and the figure rose to 4,367 by the time of the 1860 census was taken.(1)

Several factors affected the value of a slave: sex, age, physical characteristics, and temperament. Young, unmarried females between the ages of 13 and 20 and males between the ages of 18 and 35 apparently commanded the highest average prices. Around 1840, a girl in that age group would sell for about \$800 while the male, capable of doing hard labor either in the fields or in the shop, would sell for around \$900.(2)

The prices of slaves in these two categories rose significantly in the space of 25 years. When the slaves from the estate of Sosthene Mouton were sold at auction in 1863 the young females fetched an average price of \$1,100 while the males between 18 and 35 were sold for approximately \$1,500.

There were approximately 1,640 holdings of fifty or more slaves in Louisiana in 1860, 12 of them in Lafayette Parish.(3) The neighboring parish of St. Landry had 43 holdings in that same category, St. Martin had 18, and Vermilion had but one.(4)

All but two of these 13 large slaveholders--one of the holdings was a co-proprietorship-listed their occupations as planters.(5) Ten of the large slave owners were Creoles (persons of French, Spanish or German background born in Louisiana) and two were born in Louisiana of Anglo-American parentage.(6) The twelve large holders were: J. Zenon Broussard who had 56 slaves; Mrs. Robert Cade, 61; E. C. Crow, 63; Placide Guilbeau, 86; Alexander Latiolais, 54; André Martin, 85; B. Martin, 76; and V. A. Martin, 76; Governor Alexander Mouton, 120; Antoine Emilio Mouton, 122; Louis Mouton, 72; Sosthene Mouton, 56; and Charles Trahan, 65. The slaves owned by the large slaveholders totalled 916, only 20 percent of the total number of slaves in the parish in 1860.(7)

The succession records show that much of the wealth of the great landowners was in slaves, often as much as half. For instance, the estate of Charles Trahan was opened for settlement on November 13, 1862. The sale at auction of all the movable property that he possessed brought \$205,301, \$107,205 of it from the sale of slaves.(8)

Notes

1. United States, *Census Schedules Lafayette Parish, La.*, 1850 and 1860.
2. Lafayette Parish, *Notary Records*, 1840-41, Bk. 9.
3. Joseph Karl Menn, *The Large Slaveholders of Louisiana* (New Orleans, La, 1964), p.
4. *Ibid.*, 7.
5. *Ibid.*, 261
6. *Ibid.*, 85.
7. *Ibid.*, 261.
8. Lafayette Parish, *Succession Records*, No. 951.

Cynthia Olivier

In the little town of Arnaudville, until the late 1950s, a primarily agricultural community, it was imperative for farmers to have some method of determining the best time to plant and harvest.

Before the advent of radio and television, these farmers depended heavily on environment to forecast weather conditions. They relied upon signs in the sky, the behavior of animals and other factors in his surroundings. Even today, many old beliefs about weather predictions still linger.

All informants were white, Acadian, and Catholic. They were quite friendly and extremely cooperative. Some of the older informants made a point of saying they did not believe in the lore which they imparted. Those in the fifty and sixty-year-old age brackets repeatedly suggested seeking out the old people for this type of information. They would say, "Papa used to have all kinds of sayings about the weather." Weatherlore, however, lingers, and not only among the older and less educated people.

Animals and their actions play an important role in weather predictions.

When animals have thick coats, the winter will be cold.

When a horse is frisky, it is a sign of cold weather.

When a cow gets near a barn, it means bad weather.

A horse stretched out on the ground indicates that it will rain for three days.

A cold winter kills the insects in the ground.

If you kill a frog, it will rain.

If spider webs form on posts or grass, it will rain.

The spider spinning a web indicates rain.

If the bluejay comes out after stormy weather, the bad weather is over.

When an animal moves its young to a safe place, it means bad weather.

Roosters crowing at night indicate rain.

Another popular means of predicting weather is through signs in the sky and weather manifestations.

If the sun goes down under a cloud it will rain.

If you see a rainbow it will rain again the next day.

If the sun is bright when it sets you will have good weather the next day.

If the sun sets behind a cloud it will rain.

When the moon does not shine Christmas night, you will have a good corn crop.

A ring around the sun means it will rain the next day.

If the sunset is red, the following day will be windy.

Thunder in winter means that season is over.

Some conditions prevail on certain days and at certain times.

It turns cold on Good Friday.
It is not supposed to rain at night in June.
The weather is usually bad on All Saints' Day.

The weather of certain days will determine that of others.

The weather of the first six days of the year indicate that of the first six months.
The weather of the first six days of the year indicate that of the last six months.

Some weather beliefs have religious connotations.

When it rains and the sun is out the devil is marrying his daughter.

The weather can also be predicted from current conditions.

If there is fog in the morning it is not supposed to rain.
In the spring the third fog turns into rain.
When fog rises rapidly it will rain.
If the wind switches from east to west to north it means good weather.
When the wind is in the east it will rain.
When the fig tree buds spring is here.
When the pecan tree buds spring is here.
A hot summer means a cold winter.
When it is too hot for the season, it is going to rain.
When the carport sweats the wind will turn north.

Some informants could predict the weather by their aches and pains, or the death of others, or by the way they wore their clothes.

When the weather changes I can feel it in my bones.
When rheumatism acts up the weather will change.
A surgical scar which hurts indicates bad weather.
When a very old person dies it will rain.

If you put clothes on backwards it will rain.

It may be true, as many informants insisted, that only the older people fully accept all weatherlore. However, many of the beliefs collected here can be heard expressed by young people of many educational levels. After all, it is not just in Arnaudville that everyone rejoices and gardeners get out their seeds when the first pecan buds appear, signalling the end of any danger of frost.

Notes

1. Cf. "If animals have a thick coat, it will be a cold winter." Robert L. Welsch, *A Treasury of Nebraska Pioneer Folklore* (Lincoln, 1966), p. 274. Hilda Roberts, "Louisiana Superstitions," *Journal of American Folklore*, XL (1927), p. 188, no. 1054.

2. Cf. If you kill a cat or reptile it will rain. Lyle Saxon, et al., *Gumbo Ya-Ya* (New York, 1945), p. 548.

3. "Cobwebs on the morning grass mean a clear, pleasant day." B. A. Botkin, *A Treasury of New England Folklore* (New York, 1947), p. 630.

4. Cf. When a cat moves her kittens under shelter it means rain. *Ibid.*, p. 86.

5. "Chickens indicate rain when they become noisy," *Ibid.*, p. 633. Cf. "When chickens come out after a shower, it will soon clear up." Roberts, "Louisiana Superstitions," p. 186.

6. But cf. "If you see a rainbow after a storm, it means fair weather." Horace P. Beck, *The Folklore of Maine* (New York, 1957), p. 35; "A rainbow in the evening means clear weather." Vance Randolph, *Ozark Superstitions* (New York, 1947), p. 15. "It always clears up after a rainbow appears," Robert, "Louisiana Superstitions," p. 187, no. 988.

7. "A clear sunrise is a sign of fair weather for the next day." "A rainbow is a sign the rain is over." Welsch, *Nebraska Pioneer Folklore*, pp. 274, 275.

8. Cf. A "ring around the moon" is a sure sign of rain. Roberts, "Louisiana Superstitions," p. 187, no. 1011; "A circle around the moon means good weather." Randolph, *Ozark Superstitions*, p. 15.

9. Cf. "A white sunset means rain the next day." "A red sunset indicates clear weather for the next day." Roberts, "Louisiana Superstitions," p. 187, no. 1002, 1000. "If the sun rises red it is a sign of rain." Randolph, *Ozark Superstitions*, p. 15. "A red sunset is a sign of rain." Welsch, *Nebraska Pioneer Folklore*, p. 274.

10. Cf. "There is always some rain on God Friday." Roberts, "Louisiana Superstitions," p. 186, no. 976.

11. But cf. "If it rains on June 8, it will rain for forty days." Roberts, "Louisiana Superstitions," p. 186, no. 977.

12. Cf. "The first three days of spring rule the spring months." Welsch, *Nebraska Folklore*, p. 275. "The last twelve days of December forecast the weather for the next year." Beck, *The Folklore of Maine*, p. 21. "If it rains on Easter Sunday it will rain for the following seven Sundays." Welsch, *Nebraska Pioneer Folklore*, p. 275.

13. Cf. "If it rains while the sun is shining the devil is beating his wife." Randolph, *Ozark Superstitions*, p. 17; Roberts, "Louisiana Superstitions," p. 188, no. 1043.

14. "Three frosts will be followed by rain." Saxon, *Gumbo Ya-Ya*, p. 548.

15. "There will be no more frosts after the pecan leaves come out in spring." Roberts, "Louisiana Superstitions," p. 188, no. 1053.

16. Cf. "If vessels contain water 'sweats' it is a sign of rain." Roberts, "Louisiana Superstitions," p. 186, no. 961.

17. Cf. "If corns hurt expect rain." Roberts, "Louisiana Superstitions," p. 186, no. 974.

18. Cf. "When an old person dies there will be a change in the weather." Roberts, "Louisiana Superstitions," p. 187, no. 996.

19. Cf. "If you wear any clothes wrong side out it will rain." Roberts, "Louisiana Superstitions," p. 187, no. 1009.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION PATRIOTS BURIED IN ST. MARTIN OF TOURS CATHOLIC
CHURCH CEMETERY - ST. MARTINVILLE, LOUISIANA

Compiled by
Vita Reaux and Hazel Langell

The purpose of this compilation was to locate the burial sites of those men who are listed on the roster of "La Compagnie de Milice des Attakapas" dated 1 May 1777, with special attention given to those who were buried in the St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church Cemetery, St. Martinville, Louisiana.

This is not a complete list of those buried in St. Martin of Tours Cemetery, nor is it a complete list of those men who were listed on the Roster of the Attakapas Militia dated 1 May 1777.

All of the information contained in this compilation was found in the acts of baptism, marriage and burial of the churches and in the legal documents of the parish courthouses.

<u>Patriot</u>	<u>Spouse</u>	<u>Marriage Date</u>
1. Babin, Joseph	Anastasie Melancon	2-20-1778 Marriage Cont SMOA, Book #1 Page 93
b. ca. 1758	b. ca. 1758	
d. 10-23-1820	d. 5-25-1828	
bu. 10-24-1820	bu. 5-26-1828	
#1414 Bk.	#1904 Bk. 1787-1830	
2. Berard, Jean	Anne Broussard	
b. ca. 1737	b. ca. 1743	
d. 10-7-1821	d. 11-16-1820	
aged ca 84 yrs.		
bu. 10-8-1821	bu. 11-17-1820	
#1479 Bk. 1787-1830	#1421 Bk. 1787-1830	
3. Bernard, Michel	Marie Guilbeau	1-25-1761 (Ristigouche)
b. ca. 1735	b. ca. 1733	
d. 8-29-1809	d.	
bu. 8-30-1809	bu.	
#580 Bk. 1787-1830		
4. Bonin, Jean Louis	Marguerite Prince	4-25-1771(SM)
b. ca. 1750	b.	
d. 11-22-1794	d.	
bu. 11-23-1794	bu. 12-9-1800	
#79 Bk. 1787-1780	#226 Bk. 1787-1830	

5. Bonin, Paul Marie Louise Fostin
 b. ca 1758 b. ca 1763
 d. aged 45 yrs. d. 2-3-1808 aged 45 yrs.
 bu. 12-13-1803 bu. 2-4-1808
 #330 Bk. 1787-1830 #501 Bk. 1787-1830
6. Boutte, Francois Cesar Marie Therese Degruis 7-12-1778(SM)
 b. ca 1751 b. ca 1740
 c. 9-3-1827 aged 76 yrs. d. 9-13-1818 aged 78 yrs.
 bu. 9-4-1827 bu. 9-14-1818
 #1868 Bk. 1787-1830 #1213 Bk. 1787-1830
7. Boutte, Philippe
 b. ca 1752
 d. 10-30-1824 aged 72 yrs.
 bu. 10-30-1824
 #1673 Bk. 1787-1830
8. Broussard, Amand Helene Landry 7-15-1771(SM)
 b. ca 1754 b.
 d. 1-8-1818 aged 64 yrs. d.
 bu. 1-9-1818 bu.
 #1157 Bk. 1787-1830
- Anne Benoit 5-24-1775
 (marriage contract)
 (SM)
 b.
 d. 9-18-1830
 bu. 9-19-1830
 #2082 Bk. 1787-1830
9. Broussard, Claude Louise Hebert
 b. ca 1744 b.
 d. 10-13-1819 aged 75 yrs. d.
 bu. #1306 Bk. 1787-1830 bu. 3-16-1788
 #22 Bk. 1787-1830
- Catherine Trahan 4-24-1793(SM)
 b.
 d.
 bu.
10. Broussard, Francois Pelagie Landry
 b. ca 1741 b. ca 1746
 d. 5-15-1819 aged ca 78 yrs. d. 12-12-1831 aged 85 yrs.
 bu. 5-16-1819 bu. 12-13-1831 Cathedral of St. John
 #1251 Bk. 1787-1830 Lafayette, La.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| 11. Broussard, Pierre | Marie Melancon | 7-1-1776(SM) |
| b. ca 1753 | b. | |
| d. 12-13-1828 | d. aged 36 yrs. | |
| bu. 12-13-1828 | bu. 1-14-1797 | |
| #1945 Bk. 1787-1830 | #104 Bk. 1787-1830 | |
| | Marguerite Guidry | 4-16-1798(SM) |
| 12. Broussard, Silvain | Felicie Guilbeau | 1769-1770(SM) |
| b. 10-24-1741 | b. ca 1747 | |
| d. 3-2-1804 | d. 1-3-1818 aged 70 yrs. | |
| bu. 3-3-1804 | bu. 1-4-1818 | |
| #343 Bk. 1787-1830 | #1153 Bk. 1787-1830 | |
| 13. Castille, Joseph | Ozite Landry | |
| b. ca 1734 Port Mahon,
Menorca | b. ca 1730 | |
| d. aged ca 50 yrs. | d. aged ca 80 yrs. | |
| bu. 10-21-1784 | bu. 10-16-1810 | |
| #17 Bk. 1784-1787 | #663 Bk. 1787-1830 | |
| 14. Doucet, Michel | Marguerite Landry | 1-20-1793(SM) |
| b. ca 1759 | b. | |
| d. 11-14-1804 aged
45 yrs. | d. | |
| bu. 11-15-1804 | bu. | |
| #385 Bk. 1787-1830 | | |
| 15. Ducrest, Louis Armand | Anna Catalina Wilse | 3-2-1756(SM) |
| b. ca 1722 | b. | |
| d. 12-17-1797 aged
75 yrs. | d. 10-10-1820 aged 83 yrs. | |
| bu. 12-19-1797 | bu. 10-11-1820 | |
| #131 Bk. 1787-1830 | #1405 Bk. 1787-1830 | |
| 16. Dugat, Jean | Marguerite Dupuy | |
| b. ca 1739 | b. ca 1754 | |
| d. 9-5-1809
aged 70 yrs. | d. aged 43 yrs. | |
| bu. 9-5-1809 | bu. 8-15-1797 | |
| #582 Bk. 1787-1830 | #118 Bk. 1787-1830 | |

17. Gaillard, Pierre-called LaRochelle

b. ca 1744
 d. aged ca 45 yrs.
 bu. 9-3-1789
 #157 Bk. 1787-1830

18. Grevemberg, Barthelemy

b. ca 1753
 d. 101501815 aged 62 yrs.
 bu. 1-16-1815
 #939 Bk. 1787-1830

19. Grevemberg, Francois

Marie Euphrosine Boisdore

1-21-1786(SM)

b. ca 1745	b. ca 1764
d. 6-26-1813 aged 68 yrs.	d. 1-8-1819
bu. 6-27-1813	bu. 1-9-1819
#830 Bk. 1787-1830	#1232 Bk. 1787-1830

20. Guilbeau, Charles

Anne Trahan

b.	
d. 4-11-1809	d. before 1775
bu. 4-12-1809	
#566 Bk. 1787-1830	

Marguerite Bourg

11-20-1775
 (marriage contract)
 (SM)

b.
 d. aged ca 80 yrs.
 bu. 7-26-1820
 #1374 Bk. 1787-1830

21. Guilbeau, Francois

Magdelene Broussard

7-18-1772 (SM)

b. ca 1750	b. ca 1752
d. aged 72 yrs.	d. aged 70 yrs.
bu. 9-17-1822	bu. 4-7-1822
#1539 Bk. 1787-1830	#1503 Bk. 1787-1830

22. Hebert, Joseph

Francoise Hebert

b. ca 1734	b. ca 1744
d. aged 57 yrs.	d. 7-2-1810 aged 66 yrs.
bu. 10-13-1791	bu. 7-3-1810
#37 Bk. 1787-1830	#632 Bk. 1787-1830

23. Huval, Jean Baptiste Anne Doucet 9-23-1786 (SM)
- b. ca 1756 b.
d. aged 40 yrs. d.
bu. 9-11-1796 bu.
#93 Bk. 1787-1830
24. Iabauve, Jean Baptiste Francoise Broussard
- b. ca 1738 b. 1751
d. aged 65 yrs. d. aged 50 yrs.
bu. 2-1-1803 bu. 10-9-1801
#293 Bk. 1787-1830 #243 Bk. 1787-1830
25. Landry, Amant Marguerite Melancon
- b. ca 1738 b. ca 1758
d. aged ca 55 yrs. 1 d. 2-6-1788 aged ca 30 yrs.
bu. 11-10-1793 bu. 1-6-1788
#63 Bk. 1787-1830 #20 Bk. 1787-1830
- Elizabeth Landry 7-28-1789
(marriage contract)
(SM)
- b.
d.
bu.
26. Landry, Joseph Marie Melancon
- b. ca 1750 b. ca 1760
d. aged 47 yrs. d. 11-4-1805 aged 45 yrs.
bu. 7-3-1797 bu. 11-5-1805
#111 Bk. 1787-1830 #415 Bk. 1787-1830
27. LeBlanc, Simon Catherine Thibodeaux
- b. ca 1733 bu. 11-15-1765
d. 12-24-1815 aged 82 yrs.
bu. 12-25-1815 Marguerite Guillebeau
- b.
d. aged 68 yrs.
bu. 3-13-1814
#883 Bk. 1787-1830
28. Lepine, Jacques
- b. ca 1753
d. aged 78 yrs.
bu. 9-21-1831
#61 Bk. 1830-1891

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 29. Mau, Michel | Elizabeth Broussard | 2-14-1779(SM) |
| b. ca 1749 | b. ca 1735 | |
| d. aged 35 yrs. | d. aged 98 yrs. | |
| bu. 3-28-1784 | bu. 3-9-1833 | |
| #147 Bk. 1787-1830 | | |
| 30. Nezat, Pierre | Catherine Bourri | 8-13-1759 |
| b. ca 1731 - Loire, France | | |
| d. aged 70 yrs. | Marie Magdelene Provost | 8-25-1765 |
| bu. 12-15-1801 | | |
| #253 Bk. 1787-1830 | b. ca 1747 | |
| | d. 3-4-1807 aged 60 yrs. | |
| | bu. 3-5-1807 | |
| | #461 Bk. 1787-1830 | |
| 31. Prejean, Marin | Marie Rose Benoit | |
| b. ca 1748 | b. | |
| d. aged 50 yrs. | d. | |
| bu. 1-13-1798 | bu. 4-3-1801 (Opelousas) | |
| 32. Prevost, Joseph (s/o Nicolas) | | |
| b. ca 1726 | | |
| d. aged 80 yrs. | | |
| bu. 11-20-1806 | | |
| #448 Bk. 1787-1830 | | |
| 33. Robichot, Firmin | Marie Anne Surette | 4-25-1778
(marriage contract)
(SM) |
| b. ca 1751 | b. ca 1764 | |
| d. 1-11-1804 | d. 11-8-1817 aged ca 53 y4s. | |
| bu. 1-12-1804 | bu. 11-9-1817 | |
| #333 Bk. 1787-1830 | #1143 Bk. 1787-1830 | |
| 34. Thibaudeau, Amant | Gertrude Bourg | |
| b. ca 1731 | b. ca 1737 | |
| d. 6-24-1818 aged
ca 87 yrs. | d. 6-9-1827 aged ca 90 yrs. | |
| bu. 6-25-1818 | bu. 6-10-1827 | |
| #1189 Bk. 1787-1830 | #1850 Bk. 1787-1830 | |
| 35. Thibaudeau, Olivier | Magdeleine Broussard | |
| b. ca 1728 | b. | |
| d. aged ca 75 yrs. | d. 5-16-1765 | |
| bu. 11-19-1803 | bu. 5-17-1765 | |
| #320 Bk. 1787-1830 | | |
| | Agnes Brun | 9-13-1786
(marriage contract)
(SM) |
| | b. | |
| | d. 10-24-1809 aged ca 70 yrs. | |
| | bu. 10-25-1809 | |
| | #594 Bk. 1787-1830 | |

36. Trahan, Paul Marie Duhon 7-18-1772(SM)

b.	ca 1754	b.
d.	aged 45 yrs.	d.
bu.	12-12-1799	bu.
	#195 Bk. 1787-1830	

37. Wilse, Joseph

b.	ca 1743
d.	7-25-1811 aged 68 yrs.
bu.	7-26-1811
	#699 Bk. 1787-1830

38. Wilse, Philippe Marie Rose Dozat 6-4-1767(SM)

b.	ca 1740	b.	ca 1747
d.	aged 74 yrs.	d.	3-14-1807 aged 60 yrs.
bu.	8-27-1814	bu.	3-15-1807
	#906 Bk. 1787-1830		#463 Bk. 1787-1830

The following Patriot's service record is found in the roster of the Opelousas Militia dated 1777:

39. Patin, Antoine Catherine Bossier 1-20-1774, Pointe Coupee, La.

b.	1-12-1754	b.	12-12-1755
d.	1-22-1837	d.	3-22-1822
bu.	1-23-1837	bu.	3-23-1822 aged 67 yrs.
	#3 Page 66 Bk. 1830-1891		#1501 Bk. 1787-1830

BOOK REVIEWS

LANTERNS ON THE LEVEE: *Recollections of a Planter's Son*. By William Alexander Percy. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1973. 348 pp. \$3.95.)

William Percy's *Lanterns on the Levee*, first published in 1941 by Knopf and now published in paperback by the Louisiana State University Press, offers readers a gracefully written account of how one young man met the challenges of a modernizing and industrializing society. With care for details, Percy recalls the events and people which most affected him from his birth in 1885 to the mid-1930s when he wrote his memoirs: war and soldiers, politics and demagogues, flooding of the Mississippi River and relief forces, Southern culture and Negroes all come under review. Throughout the book one sees a man, bright but not strong, struggling to find a place in his world. But, finally, he begins a defense of a life which he believes is losing in a struggle for survival with a new, menacing industrial society.

His upbringing, which encouraged commitment to just causes, impelled him to volunteer during World War I, first in the Commission for Relief of Belgium and then in 1917 in the United States Army. Only a strong desire to serve his country could explain how Percy, physically weak and a member of the Peewee squad, could win his commission and serve bravely during combat. His letters to home folks reveal his sensitive nature and describe the horrors of war. Unlike some of Percy's endeavors, his career as a soldier ended with success although the postwar international politics did not please him.

On several occasions Percy proved his readiness to fight the good fight, even against heavy odds. In 1910 Percy's father won the right to finish the unexpired U. S. Senate term of a senator who had died in office. Only after a tough fight in the state legislature did Percy's father win out over James K. Vardaman, one of the South's leading demagogues, and, to young Percy, representative of all that was wrong with twentieth-century America: power flowed to vain demagogues because they appealed to the masses who usually had no understanding of important issues. Two years later, in a bitter statewide campaign, Vardaman won the Senate seat.

Another enemy appeared in 1927—a flooding Mississippi River. While no one could hope to turn the waters back, Percy, with experience gained in the Belgian Relief Commission, headed relief efforts which lasted four months. Of course floods were a part of living next to the Mississippi. Percy recounts how he walked the levees with a lantern to check for leaks and also to prevent anyone from sabotaging the levee (sometimes done by people on the other side of the river to reduce pressure on that levee).

In reading this autobiography one recognizes at once the frankness of the author. Today his views on race would receive little support anywhere in the country (and rightly so), but his reactions to mass politics and the new industrial world offer insights to an important period of change in American history. Just as Percy's book has enduring values, Percy's own values (grace, honesty, and courage), if we are fortunate, will possess enduring value for us all.

THE ROLE OF THE YANKEE IN THE OLD SOUTH. by Fletcher M. Green. (Athens, University of Georgia Press, 1972. 150 pp. Introduction, preface, bibliography, index. \$6.00.)

Fletcher M. Green, dean of southern historians, originally delivered the contents of this volume as the Lamar Memorial Lectures at Mercer University. Yet he found it difficult to submit the original for publication, for while returning from England and an appointment as Harmsworth Professor at Oxford, his luggage containing the manuscript and his notes was lost. He had to start all over again. The result is a fascinating and charming volume of 150 pages crammed with information and conclusions generally ignored by many of those who have written about those chaotic times prior to the Civil War.

This migration of Northerners into the South began long before the American Revolution, and in that crisis all Southern states except Virginia and South Carolina had Northerners reach prominent positions in government and politics. In England, after that conflict, all Americans were characterized as "Yankees," and evoked a general image of uncouth and curious rustics whose energies were devoted almost entirely to economic gain. Southerners, in general, found this distasteful and attempted to change the characterization.

Yet those Northerners who came south were accepted by the Southerners and were to play significant roles in political, economic and cultural affairs. The majority of these migrants were all educated and well-trained and were able to exert considerable influence upon both thought and action. Certainly they played a most significant role in education. The first presidents of the University of North Carolina, the University of Georgia, the University of South Carolina, the University of Alabama and the school that was to become Louisiana State University were all northern born and trained. Nearly all private institutions of higher learning were sponsored by Yankees, while a large number of faculty members were recruited from the Northern states. These newcomers were equally active in the establishment of academies and public school system. A large number of southern newspaper editors were northerners, as were those most prominent in theatrical circles.

In agriculture, the Yankee inventor, Eli Whitney and his cotton gin, was responsible for revolutionizing Southern agriculture, while a number of Yankees moved in and took over plantations whose soil had become exhausted and revitalized them. Some fell into the state crop routine, but others led the way in diversified planting.

Industry and commerce included such Northern-born leaders as Miller Shreve in steamboating, Lionel Grant in railroading and Norven Green in telegraphy. Judah Touro became the foremost merchant-philanthropist in the South. New Orleans seemed to hold a prime attraction for those Yankees seeking their fortunes in the business world. A survey in 1850 revealed that of the 40,000 American-born whites in the city, 9,461 were Northern by birth and were among the business and cultural leaders of the community.

Professor Green sees a ready acceptance of these outsiders. Many became members of the state legislatures, governors and members of the judicial system. Some 200 transplanted Yankees were elected to Congress by the South prior to 1860.

Approximately 360,000 Northerners made their way south before 1860 and managed to contribute much. They were accepted by the natives, especially those who espoused the Southern point of view during the abolition controversy. That many did is attested by the fact that there were fifty Northern born men who served as generals in the Confederate army, while a considerable number held lesser military commissions.

Overall, the Yankee contributed a greater influence on Southern life than is generally realized and out of proportion to their numbers. Yet in the long run the environment had a greater effect upon them than they did on the region.

This little volume is both fascinating and thought-provoking. This reviewer could find no fault with it, other than in the bibliography someone gave him a middle initial of "Z".

THE DELTA QUEEN: *Last of the Paddlewheel Palaces*. By August Perez and Associates, ed. Myron Tassin. (Gretna, La.: Pelican Press, 1973. 96pp. Illus. \$8.95.)

A large table-type album, *Delta Queen* is a hard book to describe and a harder one to review. It is in essence a piece of heart-felt genteel propaganda aimed at keeping the Queen under license and plying the Ohio and Mississippi between Cincinnati and New Orleans. The dedication "to the ladies and gentlemen of the United States Congress whose hands hold the future of the Delta Queen" makes this clear. Of course the notion that the *Delta Queen* is the last of the Mississippi river boats is rather sentimental; it was built for the Sacramento River system and did not arrive in the Mississippi Valley until after World War II.

The title page attributes the work to August Perez and Associates, a well-known firm of New Orleans architects, and attributes the editing of the book to Myron Tassin, but the credits on page 96 indicate other hands as well. Only half or so of the volume is concerned with the Delta Queen, the remainder being dedicated to the earlier history of Mississippi Valley river boats. There are only about fifteen pages of large type prose, which fall into three main sections, an introduction and an epilogue. The first section, as noted, is a historical review, the second the story of the Queen herself, and the third an impressionistic account of a recent, special jazz cruise. None of this text is of any great significance, but it would be unfair to judge the book by its text, since its core and substance is the album of seventy pages of black-and-white photographs. The earlier portion of these, drawn chiefly from the LSU archives and the Charles Franck Collection will be of main interest to Louisiana historians, containing many interesting old shots of early twentieth-century boats, large and small, along with portraits of river pilots, panoramas of river ports and evocative art shots of half-submerged hulks rotting away.

We must thank Messrs. Perez for gathering and publishing this material. We might have wished for a clearer focus and sense of purpose. There is a sense of amateurism about this venture, though of amateurism in the best sense of the word, for this book would not have come out if the compilers had not loved the river and the boats that plied (and ply) it.

University of New Orleans

George Reinecke

LOUISIANA RECRUITS: 1752-1758. Compiled and edited by Winston de Ville. Preface by René Chartrand. (Cottonport, La.: Polyanthos, 1973. 99pp. Index, glossary. \$12.50.)

The Troupes de la Marine garrisoned Louisiana from 1703 till the end of the French period. As René Chartrand points out in his most informative preface, each company was supposed to comprise one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, one cadet *à l'aiguillette*, one soldier-cadet, two sergeants, three corporals, three drummers, and forty-one privates. In fact, few companies, if any, ever had a full contingent, and recruits constantly arrived to swell the ranks of the understaffed units. In this valuable little volume, Winston de Ville has compiled the lists of recruits who came during the years 1752 to 1758. Since the colonial soldiers were encouraged to settle in the colony, the interest of the lists is not mere antiquarianism. Many of the men whose full name, occupation, birthplace, and parents are given in these ship lists remained in Louisiana and contributed their mite toward the establishment of the colony. The information Mr. de Ville has made available here is therefore of great value to genealogists, all the more since the complete (and accurate) index compiled by Mary Chadbourn and Gladys de Villier makes it possible to check any names mentioned (and there are over a thousand of them) in a matter of seconds.

University of Southwestern Louisiana

Mathé Allain

LOUISIANA RECONSTRUCTED 1863-1877. By Joe Gray Taylor. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1974. 552 pp. \$20.00.)

A definitive history of Louisiana's Reconstruction is long overdue. For many years scholars and students of Louisiana history have had to wade through the tangled, incomplete, and dated accounts of Ella Lonn and John Rose Ficklen. Using a massive array of primary and secondary sources and writing in a simple, straightforward style, Joe Gray Taylor has made sense of the confused era of Reconstruction.

Taylor's work is definitely revisionist in interpretation, in sharp contrast to the earlier works of Ficklen and Lonn. Although he admits that Reconstruction was a time of corruption, he places it within the context of the time and the place. Where there is the benefit of a doubt, he gives it to the Radicals. He points out that the huge deficits run up by the state government began under a Democratic administration and concludes that much of the economic hardship of Reconstruction was due to the depression which began in 1873 rather than to the corruption and extravagance of the radical regimes.

Taylor gives us refreshing new viewpoints on several Reconstruction figures. Henry Clay Warmoth, he concludes, declined in power, not because of the excesses of his administration, but because his attitude toward the black man was essentially the same as that of most native Southerners; in short, Warmoth was a racist. William Pitt Kellogg, Taylor tells us, made important steps toward restoring the state of fiscal responsibility and might have succeeded but for the Panic of 1873.

Perhaps Taylor's most important contribution is to give us a balanced picture of Reconstruction, including economic and cultural developments, as well as the standard political account. He reminds us that most of the surviving family papers of the era show that the people of the time were not as preoccupied with political events as is often assumed by historians.

Despite his emphasis on the positive aspects of the Reconstruction governments, Taylor concludes that Reconstruction in Louisiana was ultimately a failure. White supremacy triumphed, the progress made in education and state services was lost, and Louisiana became a member in good standing of the "Solid South." What accounts for this failure? Taylor concludes, in part, that it was due to the withdrawal of support by the national administration and the abandonment of the Negro by Northern Republicans. Perhaps such failure was inevitable. The economic powers which dominated Louisiana were aligned firmly against the Radicals and it seems to be an axiom of American politics that political power follows economic power.

University of Southwestern Louisiana

Glen Jeansonne

LOUISIANA ALMANAC. Edited by James Calhoun and Helen Kemper. (Gretna: Vatican Publishing Company, 1975. 496pp. Paper \$5.95; Cloth \$8.95.)

This completely revised work, the ninth volume of the reference series begun in 1949, presents a wide range of information and statistics concerning industry, agriculture, geography, tourism, and sports as well as state history. It features new sections on Louisiana religion, medicine and health; and includes the full text of the 1974 state constitution, a complete record of state officials from colonial times to the present, and an expanded section on Louisiana superlatives as well as a list of the wives of all the former governors of the state.

YUGOSLAVS IN LOUISIANA. by Milos M. Vujnovich. (Gretna, La.: Pelican Publishing Company, 1974. 246 pp. Introduction, bibliography, appendixes, index. \$12.50.)

Though today's Yugoslav natives and their descendants constitute a relatively small group of some five to six thousand in the ethnic polyglot of Louisiana, their contributions to the state have been important and many of their members have achieved prominence in commercial and professional life. The historian and genealogist will therefore welcome this carefully researched volume by Milos M. Vujnovich, himself a Yugoslav immigrant and a recent president of the United Slavonian Benevolent Association in New Orleans. The centennial celebration of the association occasioned this publication, the first book-length treatment of the subject.

Vujnovich's life as an immigrant, incidentally, has typified the experience of most Slavic settlers or their offspring in Louisiana, originally migrating as Croatian fisherman from Dalmatia, prospering in oyster fishery and related commercial ventures in Plaquemines Parish and in New Orleans, and finally enjoying civic prominence in their communities. Immigrant oyster fisherman as a youth, Vujnovich is today a professor of physics and chairman of the Department of Sciences at Delgado Junior College in New Orleans. The author understandably takes pride in the Yugoslav's reputation for honesty and hard work, in the exceptionally low crime rate attributed to them, and in their refusal to go on relief during the Great Depression. In a position to observe first hand the acculturation of these people on Louisiana shores, Vujnovich maintains that, contrary to the views of some scholars, he has "found no evidence of the 'unmeltable ethnics' among the members of the second-, third-, and later generation Yugoslavs." (p. 63)

The historian will find *Yugoslavs in Louisiana* interesting for its descriptions of the causes of the immigration and of the development of the oyster industry in Southeastern Louisiana, the major economic contribution of the group. The general reader will find fascinating Vujnovich's treatment, based on many eyewitness accounts, of the great hurricane of October, 1893, one of the most devastating in Louisiana history, which resulted in the drowning of hundreds of Slavic oystermen and their families. Genealogists will be able, through the use of various name lists included in the volume, to trace back to the Balkan roots of most of today's Yugoslav descendants in Louisiana.

University of Southwestern Louisiana

Matthew J. Schott

THE ATTAKAPAS COUNTRY: A HISTORY OF LAFAYETTE PARISH, LOUISIANA. by Harry Lewis Griffin. Introduction by Edith Dupre. (Gretna: Pelican Publishing Company, 1974. 261 pp. Illust, bibliography, index. \$15.00.)

First published in 1959, Harry Griffin's history of Lafayette Parish has now been reprinted. The volume treats the founding of the parish as well as that of Vermilionville and traces their growth and development into the late 30s. Various chapters cover transportation, the schools, the financial institutions, law and the courts, and the Negroes.

The biographies and genealogies at the end of the work are particularly useful as are the listings of city and parish officials in the appendix.

Irene Whitfield Holmes

Irene Whitfield Holmes was born on October 26, on La Belle Savane Plantation in Acadia Parish. Her father, Blanchard Whitfield, was an "American" from Mississippi, but her mother Yvonne, was a Mouton from Mouton Switch near Lafayette. Mrs. Holmes grew up therefore in a bilingual home. She learned French, she says, first listening to her mother teach catechism, in French naturally, to the neighborhood children, then later reading with her mother from a French primer her father had purchased from St. Joseph Convent in Rayne. The lessons were soon interrupted, however, by the coming in swift succession of seven brothers and sisters: J. Loyd (deceased), Clinton, Elmo (deceased), Yveth, Yolande (deceased), Rosabelle, Ruby, and Vertalee.

Her mother was not, however, her only teacher. From 1914 to 1920 Irene Whitfield attended the Southwestern Louisiana Industrial Institute, then in 1924 received a Ph.B. in education from the University of Chicago, with honors. She attended summer sessions at the University of California at Berkeley and in 1935 completed work for an M.A. at the Louisiana State University.

Her experience with Louisiana French culture and her interest in music naturally led her to select Louisiana French Folksongs for her master's thesis. Her study *Louisiana French Folk Songs*, first published in 1935, was reprinted in 1969 by Dover Press.

On June 23, 1940, Irene Whitfield married Lloyd Holmes, son of Edwin Holmes and Joella McLean at St. Genevieve Church in Lafayette. Mrs. Holmes had no children, but lovingly brought up the six daughters her husband had had by a previous marriage. Dorothy, Barbara, Betty, Beryl, Edwina and Marian look upon her as their mother and she now proudly displays the pictures of twenty grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Holmes had a varied teaching career which began at Lafayette Junior High where she taught botany, zoology, English and French from 1920 to 1927 before taking her to Memorial High School in Ely, Minnesota; Jennings High School, Jennings, Louisiana; Northeast Center, LSU, in Monroe Louisiana; finally, bringing her back to Lafayette High where she taught mainly French and Senior English. Mrs. Holmes, who always insisted, "tout en francais!" supervised ninety-three USL student teachers from 1945 to 1964 when she retired.

A member of the Louisiana Folklore Society, the American Association of University Women, France-Amerique de la Louisiane and the Ladies' Altar Society of Our Lady of Fatima Church, and working with R.S.V.P. (Retired Senior Volunteer Persons), Mrs. Holmes does not lack for activities to occupy her "leisure" time. She does find time, however, to write her reminiscences, "Lafayette, 1913-1923" appeared in the *Bulletin of the Lafayette Natural History Museum and Planetarium* (March-April, 1974) and "Schooling at Home was a Unique Experience," in the *Lafayette Daily Advertiser* of April 24, 1975.

Mrs. Holmes is a member of Phi Kappa Phi, and was awarded the *Palme Academiques* by the French government in recognition of the services she rendered the cause of French culture and the French language.

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THE OBITUARY OF WILLIAM F. WEEKS*

edited and annotated by

Glenn R. Conrad

Died, at the Weeks home, at New Iberia, On Thursday, the 24th day of January, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., William F. Weeks, age 71 years. "Resquiescat in pace." Whilst this simple epitaph, fulfilling all the aims of a life well spent, in the service of the Lord, should satisfy the vanity of any mortal, and prove a sufficient solace to the relatives and friends of the departed, it becomes, in this instance, the duty of a life-long friend to perpetuate, in type, the deeds of one who has been so intimately connected with the origin and development of the country; that his numerous good traits may serve as an example to the rising generation.

Shortly after the admission of Louisiana as one of the States of the American Union, the immigration from the original states was directed to it. Already the home of the early Spanish and French colonists under the two regimes that had preceded the treaty of cession to the U. S., the parish of St. Martins, the home of the "Commandant" and of the elite of the French immigration, attracted thereto the early American settlers.(1)

"Nova Iberia," as letters in the possession of the writer stamped from Baltimore, Md., as late as 1824, seems to have been the name adhered to for New Iberia by the Spanish colonists who had settled at this point.(2)

St. Martinsville, the home of "Commandant" DeBlanc, the Declouets, Dubuclets, DelaHoussaies, Fuseliers, Oliviers, Devezens, Delhommes, Dumartrairs, Briants, and others, continued, for a long time, the most attractive point for the French colonists, whether coming from the mother country, or from its West India possessions. Outside of New Orleans, St. Martinsville was the most attractive city of "La Nouvelle France," on account of the intelligence and wealth of its citizens. Its proverbial gaiety and unbounded hospitality had entitled it to the well-merited surname of "Petit Paris." It was not surprising, under these

*Editor's Note: The following obituary probably appeared in the *New Iberia Enterprise* on January 26, 1895. That edition of the paper, however, has been lost. The obituary printed here is a typewritten copy of the original found in Southwestern Archives at USL. The obituary was apparently written by Dr. Alfred Duperier of New Iberia.

1. The Attakapas District, that is to say the segment of Bayou Teche from St. Martinville to Berwick Bay and Bayou Vermillion from approximately Lafayette to Abbeville, was settled by Acadians and Creoles in the years after 1765. In 1779 Francois Bouligny settled a group of Spaniards at New Iberia; however, except for their surnames, these Spanish settlers soon lost their cultural identity in the midst of this Gallic environment.

2. For a brief discussion of the name changes of New Iberia, see "The New Iberia Post Office," *Attakapas Gazette*, VI, no. 2 (June, 1971), 52. New Iberia was also frequently called "New Town" in antebellum days. Note that "Nova" is the Latin word for "new." "Neuva" is the Spanish term.

circumstances, that the elite among the early Anglo Saxon immigration, found its way to the parish of St. Martins, then including within its boundaries the present parish of Iberia.(3) The Palfreys, Bakers, Conrads, Morses, Towles, Eastins, Bronsons, Hickeys, Brents, Porters, Weeks, Wilkins, and others, were among the first to fraternize with the customs and manners of the Latin race who had preceded them under Territorial Regime.(4) The congeniality and unbounded hospitality of the French Chevaliers soon captivated the esteem and friendship of their American friends.

William F. Weeks was the son of David Weeks and Mary Conrad, who were among the early settlers, in the Parish of St. Martins.(5) Deceased was born at "Parc Perdu," the first

3. Iberia Parish, of course, was formed in 1868 from parts of St. Martin and St. Mary parishes. The line dividing St. Mary and St. Martin parishes before that date was about 150 feet below Evangeline Street on the east side of New Iberia. The terms "above" and "below" used throughout this article refer to the course of Bayou Teche. "Above" means upstream and "below" indicates downstream.

4. John Stine, of Pennsylvania, was probably one of the first Americans to settle in what is now New Iberia. Stine settled on the land between what would become Iberia and Swain streets as early as 1790, just a few short years after the site was deserted by the Spanish settlers brought by Francisco Boulligny. The Stine home stood on this site until it was demolished in 1884 to make way for Iberia Parish's first permanent courthouse (the one demolished in 1975).

Stine was probably accompanied to Louisiana by his son-in-law, Josiah French. Together they operated a tannery between Fisher and Swain streets along the bayou. After Stine's death in 1828 or 1829, French came to acquire most of the Stine lands, some of which, especially along Main Street, was divided into lots and sold to various individuals. The road running from Main Street to the back of the French property eventually came to be called French Street. French also served as postmaster of New Iberia from 1825 to 1830.

5. David Weeks was born in Baltimore in 1786. He was the son of William Weeks, born in Bristol, England, in 1743. Upon coming to America, William married (1778) Rachel Hopkins of New Jersey, the widow of Steven Swayze. Together with Mrs. Weeks' two children by her first marriage, Steven and Rachel Swayze, the Weeks family moved to Natchez and then to West Feliciana. William subsequently acquired property in Rapides, St. Mary and St. Martin parishes (see the *American State Papers: Land Grants and Claims* [1789-1837]). William Weeks died on his plantation in West Feliciana Parish on October 22, 1819. (See West Feliciana Parish Succession No. 451, Box 113.)

David Weeks married Mary Clara Conrad on December 31, 1818, in St. Mary Parish. They were married by John Towles, a justice of the peace and a doctor, who, two months earlier, had married Mary's sister, Ann Alexander Conrad. (Towles was born in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, on May 8, 1779, and died in St. Mary Parish, October 26, 1832.)

Most of this information on Weeks and Towles is taken from Mary Elizabeth Sanders, comp., *Selected Annotated Abstracts of Marriage Book 1, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, 1811-1829* (privately printed, 1973), pp. 24, 26-27. Much of the Conrad and Weeks genealogy used in these annotations has been generously supplied by Mrs. Henry Dauterive, Sr., of New Iberia, the great-granddaughter of David Weeks. For a brief genealogical chart of the Weeks family and its Swayze branch, see Avery O. Craven, *Rachel of Old Louisiana* (Baton Rouge, 1975), p. 113.

home of his father.(6) There was, at that time, and for a long period subsequent, considerable traffic between the Atlantic ports of the East and the Valley of the Teche. Among the articles brought over, for sale and barter, were potatoes, onions, lime, codfish, soap candles, and the noted "Connecticut Yankee clocks." These wares were exchanged for hides, horns, bones, tallow, mollasses, etc. Large invoices of cotton and woolen goods, shoe leather and numerous other wares, the product of Yankee thrift and energy, were brought to the commercial firms of Edgar and Shute & Taylor, afterwards Taylor and DeValcourt-both firms then doing an extensive business at New Iberia.(7)

On his mother's side, William F. Weeks descended from Mary Conrad,(8) a sister of Alfred, Frederick and Charles M. Conrad, the first was, for a long time, cashier of the Gas

6. David Weeks acquired "Parc Perdu" from Pierre Petit of Bordeaux, France, by act of sale recorded in St. Martin Parish on April 24, 1819. Petit had acquired the property, approximately 3,840 acres, by grant dated January 21, 1787. Although he had married in St. Mary Parish a short time before, the act of sale states that Weeks was then a resident of Bayou Sara in West Feliciana Parish (but see footnote 14). The plantation, located on Bayou Parcerdue, was probably in the westernmost part of Iberia Parish in the area of the present-day community of Parcerdue. Weeks sold the plantation to James Mather of East Baton Rouge Parish on October 5, 1825, for \$12,000. Mather was probably the son of the first mayor of New Orleans by the same name. Mather subsequently sold the property to Frederick Daniel Conrad, David Weeks' brother-in-law. Conrad made the final payment on the plantation on May 31, 1832. For the acts of sale, see St. Martin Parish, Conveyance Book 1, p. 247, Book 2, p. 79, no. 5745, and Book 6, p. 227, no. 6764.

7. Dr. Alfred Duperier, in his historical sketch of New Iberia which appeared in *The New Iberia Enterprise*, March 25 and April 1, 1899, recounts that "Local merchants like Shute & Taylor afterwards Taylor and DeValcourt, did a large wholesale and retailing advancing business. They held cash deposits for such men as J. D. Wilkins, and the many stock raisers who enjoyed their confidence. Selling on a credit of twelve months, replenishing their stock twice a year from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Atlantic ports . . . they were compelled to carry heavy stocks of goods."

The Shute and Taylor enterprise was located on property bought from the Stein heirs on the bayou side of Main Street between Iberia and Fisher streets. For Dr. Duperier's history of New Iberia, see "A Narrative of Events Connected with the Early Settlement of New Iberia. . . , *Attakapas Gazette*, VII, no. 3 (September, 1972), 111-123.

8. Mary Clara Conrad was the daughter of Frederick Conrad and Frances Thruston. Frederick, the son of Frederick Conrad (born June 28, 1723) and Mary Clara Leigh (originally Ley, born September 14, 1736) was born in Fredericksburg, Va., in 1758. Frances Thruston, the daughter of the Reverend Charles Mynn Thruston and Elizabeth Rutherford, was also born in Fredericksburg, Va., on February 3, 1774. (It is interesting to note that Frederick Conrad and Mary Clara Leigh were married by the Reverend Thruston, the future father-in-law of their son.)

Frederick and Frances Thruston were married at Fredericksburg on April 25, 1793, then moved to Winchester, Va., where Mary Clara was born in 1797. She was one of several children: Frederick Daniel, Frances, Alfred, Charles, Sydney Ann, Elizabeth Frances, Frank and Henry.

Frederick and Frances Conrad moved from Winchester to Louisiana in 1808 and established a plantation on Bayou Teche between New Iberia and Jeanerette. They were

Light Bank, at Franklin, La. The two last were distinguished members of the New Orleans bar.(9) Charles M. Conrad married the niece of George Washington.(10) Her remains rest, side by side, at Mount Vernon, with those of the "Father of his Country." Upon the election of General Taylor to the Presidency of the United States, Charles M. Conrad was made Secretary of State. He filled this position with credit to himself and the nation, until the end of the Fillmore administration.(11) Among the aunts of deceased, on his mother's side, were Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Palfrey, and Mrs. Towles; the latter being the mother of our worthy citizen Philip Towles.(12)

joined in their trip to Louisiana by her parents. Frances died in St. Mary Parish on October 24, 1813. Frederick died in 1822 in St. Martin Parish.

Mary Clara Conrad married David Weeks in December, 1818. They had six children: Frances Sydney, Harriet Clara, William Frederick, Alfred Thruston, Charles Conrad, and David, Jr. Following Weeks' death, Mary Clara married John Moore of St. Mary Parish. She died at "The Shadows" on December 29, 1863.

9. Frederick Conrad read law in the New Orleans office of Abner L. Duncan. Duncan, a Pennsylvanian who had come to Louisiana shortly after the Purchase and who served as aide-de-camp to Andrew Jackson in 1815, was able, through investments, to accumulate a large fortune. Some of that wealth was invested in plantations along the Mississippi. Thus, when his daughter, Fanny, married Frederick Conrad, Duncan gave the young couple a plantation on Conrad Point, located below Baton Rouge, and built a magnificent home for them paradoxically called "The Cottage." Thereafter Frederick Conrad practiced law in Baton Rouge. For a brief and undocumented account of the Duncans and the Conrads, see Herman Seebold, *Old Louisiana Plantation Homes and Family Trees*, 2 vols. (privately printed, 1941), I, 157-162.

Charles Magill Conrad was also a lawyer and was deeply involved in antebellum Louisiana politics. When Alexandre Mouton resigned from the U. S. Senate to run for governor of Louisiana, Conrad replaced him in the upper house of Congress. For Conrad's role as a Whig politician, see William H. Adams, *The Whig Party of Louisiana* (Lafayette, La., 1973).

10. She was Mary Eliza Angela Lewis, the grandniece of George Washington.

11. Charles Conrad was not a cabinet officer in the Taylor administration, a fact that came as a great disappointment to many Louisiana Whigs. They had firmly believed that President Taylor, a resident of Louisiana at the time of his election, would routinely name a Louisianian, probably Conrad, Duncan Kenner, or Judah Benjamin, to a cabinet post. The president surprised many people when he did not name a single Louisianian to his official family. Conrad did subsequently serve as secretary of war in the Fillmore administration, the last Louisianian to hold cabinet rank. For the reaction of Louisiana Whigs to Taylor's election, and Conrad's appointment, see Adams, *The Whig Party*, p. 182, 202-203.

12. Mrs. Harding was Frances Elizabeth Conrad who married Winthrop Sargent Harding, son of Lyman Harding, May 12, 1828; Mrs. Palfrey was Sidney Ann Conrad who married William Taylor Palfrey; Mrs. Towles was Ann Alexander Conrad, second wife of John Thomas Towles (see footnote 5). For the record of these marriages, see Mary Elizabeth Sanders, comp., *Annotated Abstracts of the Successions of St. Mary Parish, Louisiana* (privately published, 1972), p. 28.

Many years after the death of deceased's father, his widow was wedded to the Honorable John Moore, a man of sterling merit, who rose from the position of parish Judge of the parish of St. Mary, to that of State Senator, and finally to that of Representative, to the Federal Congress.(13)

From "Parc Perdu," deceased's father having purchased the large sugar estate of "Grand Cote," removed to New Iberia.(14) Upon the lot now the resident property of Mr. H.

13. John Moore was born in Berkeley County, Va., (now West Virginia) in 1788. He moved to Franklin, La., and served in the state legislature from 1825 to 1834. He was a loyal supporter of the Whig party and was elected to Congress on three occasions, serving from December 1840 to March 1843, and again from 1851 to 1853. He married David Weeks' widow in 1841. In 1861 he served as a delegate to the secession convention. Moore died at Franklin on June 17, 1867, and is buried on the grounds of "The Shadows" in New Iberia. This brief biographical sketch is drawn from the *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1949* (Washington, D. C., 1950), p. 1581.

14. The author of the obituary has glossed over a large and most important segment of the Weeks saga in this rather bland sentence.

The Weeks family, particularly William, David's father, became interested in Grand Cote Island at an early date. On August 16, 1809, William purchased from Evan Williams of Smith County, Tennessee, 480 arpents of land on the island for \$300. But William was not the first of his family to buy land on the island, for the Williams-Weeks instrument records that the property is bounded on one side by that belonging to Rachel Bell. Rachel Bell, wife of Richard Bell, was William Weeks' stepdaughter. For the record of this transaction, see St. Mary Parish, Mortgage Book BA (copy), p. 222, no. 334, recorded December 28, 1815.

Then, on March 14, 1814, William Weeks purchased from Louis Charles DeBlanc, the "Commandant," 2,080 arpents of land. DeBlanc had received the land as a Spanish grant in 1802. David Weeks negotiated the sale for his father, paying DeBlanc \$2,000 for the land. This act of sale is found in St. Mary Parish, Mortgage Book BA (copy), p. 190, no. 289. On July 2, 1814, William Weeks transferred title to the 2,080 arpents to his son David. This transfer is found in St. Mary Parish, Mortgage Book BA (copy), p. 222, no. 335, recorded December 28, 1815.

Next, on July 23, 1818, Jesse McCall, a resident of St. Martin Parish, sold David Weeks (referred to as a resident of St. Mary Parish) 480 arpents of land on Grand Cote Island for \$1400. This would appear to be the same tract of land which William Weeks bought in 1809 from Evan Smith and apparently sold to Jesse McCall, for both tracts recorded the same arpentage and both were bound by the same neighbors. For the Weeks-McCall transaction, see St. Mary Parish, Mortgage Book BA, no. 608.

Finally, on February 5, 1832, Rachel O'Connor (Rachel Swayze Bell married Hercules O'Connor following the death of Richard Bell) sold to her half-brother, David Weeks, 400 arpents of land on Grand Cote for \$2,000. It is stated in this instrument that the land was acquired by Rachel and her former husband. For the record of this transaction, see St. Mary Parish, Conveyance Book F, folio 275, no. 5238, recorded July 11, 1844.

Thus, between 1814 and 1832, David Weeks acquired nearly 3,000 arpents of land on Grand Cote Island, but was not, as a result, sole owner of the island. In addition, David Weeks inherited approximately 1,755 arpents in West Feliciana at the time of his father's death. See West Feliciana Parish Succession No. 451, Box 113.

Coguenheim, adjacent to Mr. Chas. Sonneman, and fronting Main Street, stood, for many years, the early home of the Weeks, at New Iberia.(115) Whilst the old home has long since

15. Contrary to the author's statement about David Weeks selling "Parc Perdu," acquiring "Grand Cote," and removing to New Iberia, this was not the case (see footnotes 6 and 14).

About the time of the sale of "Parc Perdu," David became interested in properties in and quite near New Iberia. At a sheriff's sale on September 20, 1825 (just before the sale of "Parc Perdu" and perhaps anticipating that sale) he purchased the land which is probably most associated with his name. This was recorded as being four-and-one-half arpents wide on the right bank of Bayou Teche by forty arpents deep located in "Nova Iberia." This would be the site of "The Shadows." The land was acquired from the Estate of Henry Pintard for \$1,567.

Henry Pintard was a native of St. Roman in Sevens (Sevres?), France, the son of Jacques Pintard. He arrived in New Iberia in 1811 and in 1821 married Hester (or Esther) Teare of Liverpool, England, daughter of Daniel Teare. Earlier, however, Pintard began to acquire property in the area of the present-day "Shadows." First he bought a small parcel of land (one-half arpent by forty arpents) from Sarah Murphy for \$2,300. Sarah and her late husband, James, ran an inn at New Iberia. On this land Pintard apparently built a store, for records indicate he was a merchant who received merchandise from New Orleans by sloop. Next, on August 30, 1821, Pintard purchased from Henry Penne the four-and-one-half arpents which David Weeks would later buy. The Penne property had a house and barn upon it and sold for \$3,000. But this was to be Pintard's last major transaction, for he died in October 1821. For the civil records of Pintard's activity, see St. Martin Parish, Conveyance Book 1A, p. 137, no. 2857; Book 1B, p. 77, no. 3118, p. 130, no. 3195, p. 351, no. 3534; Book 1B1-2, p. 179, no. 4393, p. 339, no. 4636; and Book 1C, p. 178, no. 5318.

Henry Penne acquired the four-and-one-half by forty arpents piecemeal. On October 31, 1814, at a sheriff's sale called to satisfy the suit brought by Jesse McCall against the heirs of William Smith, Penne purchased a tract of land two arpents wide by forty arpents deep for \$315. Then on May 15, 1815, William L. Brent sold to Henry Penne an adjoining tract of land one arpent wide by forty arpents deep for \$400. This piece of land was bought by Brent at a sheriff's sale called on November 3, 1814, to satisfy a debt owed by the succession of William Smith to John Wells. It was this tract which had the house and barn referred to above. Finally, on June 8, 1817, John M. Smith, William Smith's son, sold one and one-half arpents wide by thirty arpents deep to Ely Riggs. This land was subsequently acquired by Penne to round out the four-and-one-half arpents in width sold to Henry Pintard. For these transactions, see St. Martin Parish, Sheriff Book A, p. 12, no. 11, and p. 14, no. 13; Conveyance Book 1A, p. 233, no. 2695; Conveyance Book 1B, p. 168, no. 3257.

William Smith, a silversmith and watchmaker, acquired the above-mentioned four-and-one-half arpents width together with additional arpentage from Nicolas Hebert in 1805. Papers in Hebert's possession and remitted to Smith indicate that the land in question ("The Shadows" property) was granted to François Acoost (surname not entirely legible in the original) on January 5, 1775. Smith died in March 1811. The inventory of his estate records his land holdings as being only four arpents wide by forty deep. His wife was

disappeared, there stands, and will continue to stand, until felled to the ground by the vandalism of civilization, a cluster of trees, nature's monument, around which there still dwells pleasant recollections of the boyhood days of one surviving septuagenarian.(16) Perched under their dense foliage and fanned by the balmy Gulf breeze, during the long summer solstice, the mocking birds warble sweet anthems of praise to the memory of the departed ones who were so considerate to provide for them this pleasant retreat.

In 1834, Mr. David Weeks conceived the plan of building the present antique and attractive brick residence, now the home of a fourth generation.(17) It was reserved to the projector of this elegant home, to be disappointed in the realization of his plans: "L'homme propose et Dieu dispose," was verified in this instance. Having gone to Connecticut on a visit to relatives and friends, he met with an untimely death away from home.(18)

The present Weeks mansion, the Alma House, the home of Dr. Leonard J. Smith, and the Roman Catholic Church, were built about simultaneously, and were, up to 1836, the only brick structures in New Iberia.

It was at the Weeks home, at New Iberia, that William F. Weeks, Alfred Weeks, Frances Weeks, Harriet Weeks and the writer, received their first educational training, under Hiram Stetson, a graduate of Yale University, who had been engaged by Mr. David Weeks, as a private teacher. Following the untimely death of the latter, the widow determined to send her two sons to the University of Virginia. The preceptor Stetson, having been appointed, by Governor [Andre] Roman, as professor of English Literature, at Jefferson College, it was allotted to the writer to share the fortunes of this preceptor.

The critical condition of the sugar industry, which developed early in the forties, caused the return of the two brothers, Alfred and William, to their native home.

When barely 21 years of age, William F. Weeks was wedded to Mary Palfrey, the daughter of Judge Palfrey, at one time parish Judge of the Parish of St. Martina, and a brother of Senator Palfrey of Massachusetts.(19) The father of Judge Palfrey and Gorham

Prudence Bonner and their children were: John Moses, Adolphus Frederick, William Henry, Augusta Matilda and Elizabeth. For the transactions involving Smith, see St. Martin Parish, Acts of Notaries, Book 1, no. 77, dated July 27, 1805; and St. Martin Parish, Estate No. No. 27, dated March 1811.

Finally, Weeks bought a small piece of land, 87 feet wide by six arpents deep, above and adjoining the property purchased from Pintard, from the succession sale of Joseph Aborn. This purchase was made on June 12, 1830, and would round out the properties referred to by the author as being "at New Iberia." For the Aborn-Weeks transaction, see St. Martin Parish, Conveyance Book 6, pp. 243-245.

16. For anyone familiar with East Main Street in New Iberia, David Weeks' first New Iberia residence stood on the site of the present-day home of Mrs. Henry Dutrieux, Sr.

17. Work on the "Shadows" actually began in 1831.

18. "David Weeks died in New Haven Conn., at the home of Capt. A. Heaton on 25 Aug. 1834." Sanders, *Selected Annotated Abstracts*, p. 26-27. Weeks' will and succession records have either been lost or removed from the records of St. Martin and St. Mary parishes.

19. The Judge Palfrey referred to was William T. Palfrey. He had two brothers, John Gorham Palfrey who was not a senator but rather a representative from

Palfrey of Massachusetts having died possessed of a sugar estate, including slaves near St. Martinville, Mr. Gorham Palfrey caused the removal of the slave property, which had fallen to his inheritance, to Massachusetts, where he could, under the laws of that commonwealth, enfranchise the unfortunate victims of the most cruel and barbarous institution, the result of fanatical interference, as in the case of John Brown, they are to be condemned. Many of the descendants of the slaves emancipated by Gorham Palfrey, are still living in the city of Boston, to bless the memory of their liberator.

Possessed of a thorough moral training and a well cultivated mind, William F. Weeks was enabled, whilst quite young, to grapple with the management of the "Grand Cote" sugar estate—a task that had baffled the most expert managers of such property. With undaunted energy, industry and perseverance, thoroughly enslaving himself and his family from the pleasures of life, he was enabled to master, one by one, the numerous difficulties that surrounded this gigantic undertaking. In a few years, he was not only enabled to pay all indebtedness, but to purchase the several interests of his co-heirs, thereby enabling each one to make separate investments. Alfred C. Weeks, the second brother, died at the commencement of the war, on his sugar plantation near Jeanerette. After his death, the widow and children removed to Washington, D. C., where they now reside. Frances Weeks, the eldest sister, married David Magill, a Virginian, and lawyer of distinction at the St. Martinville bar. The latter died, leaving a widow and child, who met with a sad and untimely death, at the time of the Last Island storm. (21) Mrs. Weightman and Charles

Massachusetts from 1847 to 1849. A third brother, Henry W. Palfrey, resided in New Orleans. They were the sons of John Palfrey, owner of the large St. Martin Parish plantation known as "Isle Labbé." John Gorham Palfrey's biographical sketch can be found in the *Biographical Directory of the American Congress*, p. 1647.

20. The author's account of what happened in this case is fairly accurate. John Palfrey, master of "Isle Labbé" plantation, died on October 19, 1843. Upon being notified of his father's death and of his slave inheritance, John Gorham Palfrey, a Unitarian minister, directed that his share of the slave property be hired out until such time as he gave further directions. The proceeds of their labor was also to be held for further instructions.

The partition of John Palfrey's estate was made on March 1, 1844, and Gorham Palfrey received twenty slaves as his share. Apparently he had sixteen of the slaves transported to Boston either before or after manumission. Four slaves were rather old and sickly, so Palfrey petitioned the St. Martin Parish Police Jury to allow him to free these four and permit them to spend their remaining days in Louisiana. He wrote that he wished to free them "not only on account of long and faithful service by them rendered to their late master John Palfrey, but also because it would be cruel and unjust to take the said slaves at their advanced age to the cold and foreign climate where the said owner resides." For the documents connected with this episode, see St. Martin Parish, Estate No. 995 and Conveyance Book 15, p. 26, no. 10485.

21. The Last Island disaster occurred on August 10, 1856. For a detailed account of the storm and its aftermath, see "The Last Island Disaster of August 10, 1856: Personal Narrative of His Experiences by One of the Survivors," *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, XX (1937), 690-737. Although there were Magills who were victims of the disaster, they cannot be identified as Mrs. Magill and her child.

Weeks are the only surviving sister and brother of the deceased. Mrs. Weightman with her two sons and one daughter, are now in Chicago. Charles Weeks, now one of the oldest among the native residents of the New Iberia bar. The elegant Swiss cottage immediately fronting the old Weeka home, is the residence of Charles Weeks' family. (22)

Below the cluster of trees which still marks the spot whereon stood the old Weeks residence, and immediately fronting the elegant Henshaw home, stood the Edgar store. Henshaw's residence was then, as it is now, at the extreme lower corporate limits of New Iberia. (23)

Upon the site of this elegant mansion stood the "Mingons," the original owner, was said to be associated with Lafitte, in his smuggling operations around Vermilion Bay. (24) Engaged in the heinous slave traffic, their memories are associated with all that is barbarous in the annals of civilization.

In the early days, the aristocratic East End of New Iberia consisted of the old college (25)

22. Charles Conrad Weeks married Margaret Glassell. They had six children. He died on November 18, 1900. Charles' descendants reside in New Iberia today.

23. Ashbel B. Henshaw was a resident of New Orleans when he married Margaret Marsh, the daughter of John C. Marsh of New Iberia, in the summer of 1846. On March 6, 1852, Henshaw, Dudley Avery, husband of Sarah Marsh, and George Marsh, formed a planting partnership and purchased from John Marsh a tract of land two arpents wide by forty arpents deep, bounded above by the property of Mrs. John Moore (Mary Clara Conrad Weeks) and below by that of John F. Miller. This land was called the "New Town Property." Then, on July 20, 1861, Henshaw acquired sole ownership of this tract and also to one opposite it on the east side of Bayou Teche. It was on this land (the site of the present-day Iberia Parish Library) that John Henshaw (Ashbel's only child) built his Victorian-style home in 1885. For the above transaction, see St. Martin Parish, Conveyance Book 29, p. 49, no. 4453.

24. John C. Marsh, husband of (1) Eliza Ann Craig(?) and (2) Euphemie Craig, and the father of George, Sarah Craig, Margaret H., Eliza Ann and Helen McKay, was a native of New Jersey. He apparently came to Louisiana with his brother, Jonas, and was in business in the Attakapas area with his brother-in-law, Samuel Stone, of Lafayette Parish. Marsh acquired the New Iberia property from Elizabeth Norwood, a free woman of color, by act of sale dated May 30, 1828. Norwood had acquired the property from François Mangault by act of sale dated July 9, 1813. Whether or not Mangault was associated with Lafitte remains a matter of speculation. For information on the Marsh family and the above transactions, see Sanders, *Annotated Abstracts of the Successions*, pp. 90-91; St. Martin Parish Conveyance Book 29, p. 49, no. 4453.

25. The home site of John F. Miller (see footnote 27) was mortgaged after the Civil War to the Citizens Bank of Louisiana (as was most of the property between Bank and Prairie streets. Bank Avenue gets its name from the Citizens Bank, not, as some people think, from General Nathaniel P. Banks. The bank then sold the site to the archdiocese of New Orleans to establish a boy's college. This school, called Holy Cross College and later renamed St. Peter's Academy, operated for a few years in the 1870s and 1880s and then closed.

building, (25) the Morse home (26) and subsequently the home and sugar plantation of John

26. Nathan Morse, the son of Dr. Isaac Morse of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, settled in New Iberia about 1805 or 1806 and launched his law practice from an office in James Murphy's inn. In 1806, Nathan married Martha Craufurd Nicholls, the daughter of Judge Edward Church Nicholls who was the grandfather of Governor Francis T. Nicholls. Nathan's sister, meanwhile, married Jonas T. Marsh, the brother of John C. Marsh.

Isaac Edward Morse, the only child of Nathan and Martha Morse, was born in New Iberia in 1809. Educated in the North, he graduated from Harvard in 1829, four years before Nathan drowned in the Mississippi River following a steamboat accident.

After graduating from law school, Isaac travelled abroad for two years, and in 1831 established residence in New Iberia (the Morse home was located on the bayou side of East Main near the intersection of Prairie). Morse practiced law in New Iberia and St. Martinville until he entered politics in 1842. He was elected to the Louisiana senate and then served in Congress from December 2, 1844 to March 3, 1851. An ardent Democrat, and political rival, but good friend, of Whig John Moore, he was a delegate to the party's national convention in 1848. From 1853 to 1855 Morse was attorney general of Louisiana, and on December 2, 1856, President Pierce appointed him special representative to New Grenada (Colombia). He died in New Orleans in 1866 and is buried in that city.

Morse married Margaretta Wederstrandt in 1835. She was the daughter of Philomen Charles Wederstrandt of Maryland who had come to Louisiana in 1806 to assist in apprehending Aaron Burr. The Morses had three sons, Charles Nathan, Edward Malcolm and Alexander Porter.

For additional information on Isaac Morse and the Morse family, see Dr. Edward C. Morse, "The Morse Family in Louisiana," *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, VII, no. 3 (July, 1924), 441-446; Sanders, *Selected Annotated Abstracts of Marriage Book 1*, p. 113; *Biographical Directory of the American Congress*, p. 1594; Lyle Saxon, *Old Louisiana* (New York, 1929), pp. 102-120.

Closely associated with the Morse family and the subsequent land acquisitions of John F. Miller was the Nicholls family. Edward Church Nicholls was the son of John Nicholls and Cecilia Church of Cornwall England. From an old Catholic family, Edward was educated at the Jesuit College of St. Omers in France until it was closed in 1762. When Edward refused to continue his studies for the priesthood, his family disinherited him.

He made his way to America and settled in Upper Marlboro, Prince George's County, Maryland. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. About the same time he married Williamina Hamilton, daughter of Robert Hamilton and Martha (Patsy) Craufurd. His marriage to a Protestant further alienated him from his family, but they did leave him an inheritance. Leaving his family in America, he sailed for England, conducted his business, and returned to America just after the Louisiana Purchase.

He was appointed Judge of the County of Attakapas on May 1, 1805, and the family moved to New Iberia. Judge Nicholls, however, soon became quite controversial and the source of considerable popular discontent. On December 11, 1805, James Brown, the U.S. district attorney, wrote to Albert Gallatin that Governor Claiborne had "gone on an excursion to the County of Attakapas, where the extortion, resistance to law, and oppressive acts of the County Judge Nicholls are said to have rendered the presence of the Executive [Claiborne] necessary in order to tranquilize the public mind. The conduct of Mr. Nicholls has excited much clamor. . . ." In his correspondence, however, Governor Claiborne makes no mention of this problem. Nevertheless, when the parish system was introduced, Nicholls was succeeded by Judge James White, father of Governor E. D. White and grandfather of the chief justice of the Supreme Court.

F. Miller, extending to the upper limits of the Satterfield home.(27) A large sugar mill and distillery, with numerous negro cabins fronting the Teche, comprised, with one exception all the improvements on this extensive front. The house now occupied by R. F. Hogsett, was in those early days, the home of Simon Walsh, brother-in-law of Judge D. D. Avery. Above the present Henshaw property, on both sides of Main Street and extending to Weeks street, stood the old and the present Weeks home, with barns, stables, etc., and an open field back to the forty acres. From Weeks street to Corinne, on both sides of Main Street, there stood one

Edward Church Nicholls and Williamina Hamilton bought the property between present-day Ann and Bank streets, with a depth of forty arpents, from Philip Boutte in 1810. It was subsequently sold to John F. Miller. The Nicholls had several children: Robert Hamilton, Thomas C. (the father of Governor Nicholls), David Caufurd, and Martha Craufurd (who married Nathan Morse). For additional details on Edward Church Nicholls and his family, see "The Nicholls Family in Louisiana," *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, VI, no. 1 (January, 1923), 5-18; Clarence Edward Carter, comp. and ed., *The Territorial Papers of the United States*, volume IX, *The Territory of Orleans, 1803-1812* (Washington, D. C., 1940), 286, 547, 598.

27. John Fitz Miller, the son of John Fitz Miller and Sarah Wessel (whose second husband was Joseph Canby) was a native of Philadelphia. He settled in New Iberia with his mother and sister (MaryAnn Jane, who later married Nathan William Wheeler of Cincinnati,) in the early 1830s. In September, 1835, Miller purchased the Morse property which was described as being seven arpents wide by forty arpents deep, bounded above by the property of John C. Marsh and below by that of Daniel Cox of Philadelphia. The property sold was the Morse share of a planting partnership which had existed between Nathan Morse and Jonas Marsh.

Daniel Cox was one of the principal heirs of the enigmatic Daniel Clark of New Orleans. During the territorial period, Clark acquired large tracts of land around the state. One of his holdings he acquired from the heirs of John B. McCarty in 1810. The land measured twenty arpents wide by forty arpents deep and was located in the area approximately between Ann and Evangeline streets. Upon Clark's death in 1813 the New Iberia property was inherited by his partner Daniel Cox. On April 23, 1839, Cox sold the property to Miller.

This tract then became involved in the famous case of Myra Clark Gaines, a civil action brought by Mrs. Gaines to prove that she, not Cox and others, was the legitimate heir of Daniel Clark. In the end, Mrs. Gaines produced evidence which convinced the courts of the merits of her claim and obtained judgments recognizing her rights.

In the meantime, John Miller died and his estate passed first to his mother and then to his niece, Mrs. Cornelia D. Lewis. In 1869, Mrs. Lewis compromised with Mrs. Gaines and thereby received clear title to the tract from just above Ann Street to just below Evangeline Street. It was Mrs. Lewis who opened Ann and Lewis streets.

For the real estate transactions mentioned above, see St. Martin Parish, Conveyance Book 9, p. 360, no. 7802, dated April 6, 1835; Conveyance Book 11, p. 344, no. 8514, dated April 23, 1839. There are innumerable accounts of the Clark-Gaines matter. A fair account is that of Nolan B. Harmon, Jr., *The Famous Case of Myra Clark Gaines* (Baton Rouge, 1946).

The Satterfield home is the large house standing on the bayou side of East Main at the intersection of Caroline. The original property ran from Evangeline to Bayard streets and was purchased by E. B. Smedes from S. C. and M. M. Hartman in 1860. The house was built in 1861. After Smedes' death his widow, Sarah Cade, sold the place to the Satterfield family. The property was the first in St. Mary Parish before Iberia Parish was created in 1868.

bakery, two saloons, and on the bayou front where now stands Serrett's hotel, (28) was the residence of Aborn, the U. S. Customhouse officer. (29) The property between Weeks and Julia running forty acres back, was known as the Boutte property. From Julia to Iberia streets, fronting Main street, and running forty acres back was the Duperier property. On this, stood the old homestead, the Taylor and Devalcourt store, the stables, barns, etc. On the south side of Main Street, where now stands the Daigre and Gouguenheim [Coguenheim] stores, stood a one story brick building, known as the Washington Ball Room. Above Iberia Street, and extending to Swain Street, running back forty acres was the Stine property. On this property at the north and south corner of Iberia and Main, stood two yankee residences, that had been brought "knocked down," by sailing vessels. (30) Upon the site of the Court-House stood the Stine residence. (31) On the rear of McMahon's store (32) on the bayou front, stood the "old tan yard," and Squire French's home. (33) The Boyer residence was that of Thomas Johnson, engaged in making rum puncheons for the distillery of Miller and Marsh. The residence of Max Mattes, the oldest structure in New Iberia, was built by Louis Segura, oldest brother of Raphael Segura, whose father and mother were among the original colonists. (34) The Alma House, built in 1835, by Dr. L. J. Smith, was the last house on Main Street, within the Corporate limits. All above the Alma House and extending to the St. Marc Darby's estate constituted the Raphael Smith Sugar plantation. (35) The entire south

28. Serrett's Hotel was located on Serrett Alley near the bayou.

29. This was Joseph Aborn who was postmaster at New Iberia for a time.

30. This was probably the home of Cornelius Guyon, located on the north corner of Iberia and Main streets. "Prefabricated homes" in the nineteenth century must have been rather common. James Michener in his novel *Hawaii* (New York, 1959) makes reference to them.

31. See footnote 4.

32. Presently Davis' Furniture Store.

33. See footnote 4.

34. There is growing evidence that his home, located on the north corner of Swain and Main streets, was even older than the author of the obituary believed. It is quite possible that this house was built for the Spanish commandant of New Iberia and was the one which housed Jean-Baptiste St.-Marc Darby when he served in that capacity. The house was demolished in March 1927.

35. Dr. Raphael Smith, a native of Maryland, moved to New Iberia between 1821 and 1829 from St. Landry Parish and bought the large plantation stretching from Swain-French streets northwestward to the Darby plantation. Smith married Sarah Hardy of Opelousas and they had four children: Mary Elizabeth, Charles, Raphael, and Francis. Mrs. Smith preceded her husband in death. Dr. Smith died in October 1829. His will provided that his property should be sold and the proceeds used to educate his children. Mary Elizabeth at St. Joseph's House in Emitsburg, Maryland, where Dr. Smith's sister, Jane, was a religious; Charles was to go to the seminary at Emitsburg; Raphael and Francis were to attend Georgetown College (now University).

side of Main Street, extending from the upper to the lower corporate limits, forty acres in depth, with the exception of the Catholic church, and graveyard, established in 1835, was an open prairie, where grouse, ducks and snipes were found in abundance.

At the end of the forties, William F. Weeks, having met with success in his agricultural pursuits and being freed from the arduous task of closely supervising his sugar estate, made New Iberia his home. Vast changes had taken place. After the yellow-fever epidemic of 1839, it had gradually become the head of navigation, and the commercial emporium of the Attakapas. Up to the time of the breaking out of the civil war, the home of William F. Weeks was noted for its genuine hospitality to visitors from all sections. The ending of the war, with the complete annihilation of slave property, entailed upon him, as it did upon every slaveholder, heavy financial losses. He was among the few who retained possession of their landed estates. With undaunted energy, he contracted new liabilities, that he might, with new methods, adopt himself to the new order of things. In the numerous changes necessary for success, whether in the manufacturing process, or in the advanced methods of agriculture, he was always in the front ranks of progress. All that he realized from his vast sugar estate, was paid out freely to the laborer, the mechanic, and for such improvements as his judgment dictated, for the success of the industry in which he was engaged.(36) It was only a few years back, that realizing his failing energies, and his inability to cope with the inimical legislation that threatened the sugar industry, he concluded to sell "Grand Cote." Since the sale of the latter, he had been almost unremittingly at his New Iberia home. The death of the companion of his life, a few years,(37) in the identical room, in which he himself surrendered his soul to his Maker, was the first death warning since that of his mother in 1864.(38) The Weeks home, now occupied by a fourth generation, has been noted for its hospitality. To friends and strangers, its broad avenues, its shaded grounds, its wide galleries, its spacious dining room, its numerous bed rooms, were always ready to extend a hearty welcome to all.

William F. Weeks was by nature a true and sincere friend. Scrupulously honest, he was self-sacrificing in his business relations. Having but few individual wants, he lived for the enjoyment of his family. Devoted to agricultural pursuits, he was also a great horse fancier. His greatest enjoyment, away from the cares of his plantation, was to occasionally visit the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, where with the Alexanders, the Swigerts, the Martins, and

Dr. Smith appointed his nephew, Dr. Leonard Smith of New Iberia, to be executor of his will. Thus, on January 11, 12, and 13, 1830, the estate of Dr. Raphael Smith was auctioned off. The plantation, comprising 2400 arpents of land was sold to David Weeks for \$13,500. Weeks also bought eight slaves for approximately \$4500.

The Smith children were then sent to the east for their education. On April 27, 1833, David Weeks sold the plantation and slaves he had acquired three years earlier to Dr. Leonard Smith for \$18,000. Apparently Dr. Smith began construction of his home (later called the Alma House) immediately, for records indicate that it was completed by August 1834. Leonard Smith was married to Lodoviska Darby, the daughter of François St.-Marc Darby. See St. Martin Parish, Estate No. 632; Conveyance Book 6, p. 39-41, and Conveyance Book 8, p. 122, no. 7339.

36. In addition, he served on the Board of Trustees of New Iberia from June 19, 1871, to August 24, 1872.

37. Mrs. Weeks died in 1889.

38. His mother died on December 29, 1863, see footnote 8.

others, he could talk "Pedigrees." His fondness for the turf and fine stock came to him from inheritance. His father, David Weeks, H. F. Miller, Parrot, Kenner, Minor, Duncan, Duplantier, Harding and Penniston were among the organizers of the Attakapas Jockey Club Association, which proved a source of great attraction for New Iberia, during several years. It was through this organization that "George Martin" and "Sorrow" two English thoroughbreds, were imported to the country, as early as 1835.

Having during a septuagenarian life, enjoyed the closest intimacy with the deceased, always sympathizing, if not always agreeing upon matters of minor importance--no one more thoroughly appreciates the loss that has been sustained by the death of William F. Weeks to his family, his friends, and the community at large, than the friend of his youth, of manhood, and of old age.

[Dr. Alfred J D]uperier]

ARRIVAL OF ACADIANS FROM Santo Domingo

Translated and Edited by Carl Brasseaux

A letter from Denis-Nicolas Foucault, Commissaire-Ordonnateur of Louisiana, to the Duke of Choiseul-Stainville, Minister of the French Navy, found in the Archives des Colonies, series C13a, vol. 45:108.

New Orleans

February 28, 1765

Your Grace:

I have the honor to inform you that several Acadian families numbering 193 persons have recently arrived here. They have gone from Acadia to St. Domingue where they embarked aboard a merchantman to come here. It appears to me that religion was the sole reason why they resolved to abandon their homeland.⁽¹⁾ They are poor and deserving of pity. Consequently, I could not refuse to grant them subsistence until they have chosen lands in the Opelousas district, a distance of approximately sixty leagues from New Orleans, and are self-sufficient.

Your Grace, I am with a profound respect,
Your most humble and obedient servant,

Foucault

1. Dudley Leblanc in the *Acadian Miracle* states that after the cession of Acadia by France to Britain in the Treaty of Utrecht (1713), many Acadians began migrating to neighboring French-owned territory. This migration seems to have been prompted by the Acadians' desire to practice their religion without interference from their new Protestant masters. Those who remained were faced with Lieutenant Governor Charles Lawrence's ultimatum requiring all French Catholics to be converted to Protestantism. After the banishment of the Acadians in 1755, the exiles apparently felt no inclination to return to their homeland and continued religious persecution.

POLICE AND SLAVE PATROL REGULATIONS
1823 - 1857

Richard McGimsey

On June 3, 1832, the members of the police jury of Vermilionville approved the formation of five slave patrol districts and the appointment of their first overseers, later called slave patrol captains. At the same meeting eleven regulations governing the rights and duties of the slave patrols were agreed upon:

1. Ordained that free people of color who shall contribute to the disorderly conduct of slaves by admitting them into their society shall pay a fine of ten dollars for the first offense, and for the second offense a fine of twenty dollars and one month imprisonment, and for every subsequent offense of the same nature a fine of thirty dollars and three months imprisonment.
2. Ordained that free white persons from 16 years old to forty-five shall be subject to do duty on patrols but may furnish a substitute who is a white man.
3. Ordained that there shall be one chief of patrol appointed to each district.
4. Ordained that each chief of patrol shall cause a tour of patrol duty to be done throughout his district once every fifteen days, and as much oftener as he may deem necessary. The chief of patrol shall form his company into classes as he may think proper, whose duty it shall be to march in turns.
5. The patrols shall be armed with guns or pistols in order to carry into execution the thirty-second section of the Black Code.
6. They shall arrest all slaves off from the plantation of their masters without permission, and they shall be treated in the manner directed in the twenty-fifth sections of the Black Code.
7. The patrols shall visit balls given by free persons of color and shall treat the slaves found thereat, as directed in the preceding article, as to free persons of color who may contribute to such irregularities as admitting them into their society, shall pay a fine of ten dollars for the first offense and for the second a fine of twenty dollars and two months imprisonment.
8. They shall have a right to visit Negro quarters without giving notice to the master unless the case may require it. They shall arrest free persons of color, and white persons found there without the permission of the owner, which persons shall pay a fine of twenty dollars for the first offense and thirty dollars for the second to be recovered before any competent authority for the use of the parish.

9. Those who shall fail to perform in the different patrols if in good health shall pay a fine of five dollars to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace for the use of the parish, and chief of patrols shall be [required] to give an account of those who shall have failed to discharge their duty, on penalty of paying the fine themselves.

10. That the commanders of patrols may pass beyond the limits of their districts when the case may require it, that the chief of patrols appointed according to this requisition shall be bound to perform the service under penalty of fifty dollars to be recovered by any competent authority for the use of the parish, that they shall remain in office one year. But, [he] may appoint a person to take the command of acting patrols as often as he may deem fit.

11. It shall be the duty [of] the clerk of the police jury to transmit a copy of the ten preceding sections in English and French languages to the chiefs of each of the patrols throughout this parish in ten days from this time.(1)

The patrols were thus established and given the power to operate on their own with complete support of the police jury who was the absolute governing body of Vermilionville and Lafayette Parish. These regulations strictly restricted slave movements and strongly discouraged any outside interference without the owners' permission.

The chief of patrol, given complete control of the district, answered only to the police jury. Members of the police jury were often also chiefs of patrol so that the relationship between the police jury and the chief of patrols was very close.

A slave ownership ordinance passed later in 1823 stated that every slave in the parish who owned horses, mares, mules, or homes would forfeit the said property to the parish, anyone could lawfully take such property away from him, and the property would be confiscated after three days' notice for the benefit of the parish after all legal costs were paid. If the owner of the slave wanted to claim the property he would have to make an oath to the claim and pay the costs of seizure.

In 1829 the police jury created a special position for the confiscation of horses ridden by slaves who did not have permission to do so. The horse was to be seized and sold for the benefit of the parish. Clisha B. Mayfield was appointed to enforce the ordinance which took from slaves what might have supplied them with enough resources to buy his freedom.

The early chiefs of patrols were mostly landowners who needed slaves to work their land and were therefore protecting their own interest by enforcing the slave patrol regulations. In 1828 the patrol captains were:

1. "Charles Martin-Property valued at \$28,323.28 and 15 adult slaves valued at \$17,500.00.
2. Ursin Patin-Property and 16 adult slaves with 9 children valued at \$20,821.10.
3. Jean Melecon [Melancon?]-Property and 9 adult slaves valued at \$23,637.48.
4. Antoine Landry-Property and 2 slaves valued at \$6,732.10.
5. George Bryan-Property and 9 slaves valued at \$6,674.75."(2)

In 1824 a city ordinance established a patrol captain for Vermilionville. His duties were to tour the town once every week or as often as necessary, particularly on Sundays and holidays, and punish all slaves found there without permission of their owners with 15 lashes

for the first offense and 25 lashes for the second. The captsin was also to compile a list of town inhabitants subject to patrol duty who would march in turn or by order of the captsin whenever the case may require it. The purpose of the ordinance was to keep slaves from entering the town without the permission from their owner.

Slave owners did bring before the police jury petitions for the emancipation of certain slaves. The police jury usually accepted the petition and authorized the emancipation. This further illustrates the close cooperation between slave owners and the members of the police jury. In the period between 1823 and 1840 not one petition brought before the police jury was rejected.

In 1830 the police jury revised the rules and regulations concerning the patrols:

1. "That there shall be a patrol established in each of the districts of the parish.

2. That there shall be appointed annually by the police jury a captain of patrol for each district whose duty it shall be to make out lists of all the free white persons in their districts from 16 to 45 years of age who are subject to do patrol duty; divide them into classes, and cause each class to serve in turn. They shall also cause a turn of patrol to be made throughout their districts once every fortnight and oftener [sic] if it should be considered necessary.

3. All slaves they may find away from the plantation of their owners without permission shall be punished by whipping at the discretion of the patrol which punishments in no case shall exceed 25 stripes moderately applied.

4. In case of resistance on the part of any slave or slaves the captain of patrol shall be authorized to make use of *fire arms* and this only in such cases as it shall be considered necessary.

5. In cases where the patrols shall find slaves on horseback without permission, it shall be their duty after punishing said slave or slaves as is directed in the third section of the present regulations to take the said horse to the owner thereof, if he be known, or should no owner be found of such horse, they shall then take said horse to the nearest magistrate whose duty it shall be to have said horse confiscated and sold as negro property for the benefit of the parish and the said patrol for the trouble shall be entitled to receive the sum of one dollar besides five for each league they may necessarily traveled.

6. The patrols shall have the right to enter on all plantations to visit the negro huts, that all free persons, either white or colored, who may be therein found without authority from the owners shall be subject to pay a fine of ten dollars for the first offense and twenty dollars for the repetition of the same to be recovered before any court of competent authority in the name and for the benefit of the parish. And in case such person or persons should not have the means of paying said fine he or they shall be subject to an imprisonment which shall not exceed ten days nor less than three days.

7. That any inhabitant, his overseer, or representative who shall prevent or forcibly oppose the said patrol when they shall proceed to visit the negro huts shall on conviction thereof be condemned to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars nor less than ten dollars to be received before any competent court in the name and for the benefit of the parish.

8. All persons are prohibited from permitting in his or her negro quarters any other assessables but those of his or her slaves and from allowing their own slaves the liberty of

dancing during the night under the penalty of ten dollars for every such offense to be recovered in the name and for the use of the parish before any competent court.

9. It is forbidden for free persons of color to admit slaves to their balls or other assemblies under the penalty of twenty-five dollars for every such offense. And in case it should appear that said persons have not the means of paying said fines then they shall be subject to imprisonment which shall not exceed fifteen days nor be less than 5 days.

10. Each member of the patrol shall be bound to serve in turn when called to do so or furnish a substitute under the penalty of two dollars and fifty cents for each time he may so fail."(3)

The patrols were now given the authority to use firearms should a slave offer any resistance. It was left to the individual to decide the necessity of using firearms. A member of a patrol could therefore bypass an arrest and lengthy court procedures and shoot the slave on the spot.

These regulations also imposed stiff fines upon free persons of color who mingled with slaves. Many jail terms were undoubtedly issued because the culprit lacked money to pay the fines. The fine for an absence of patrol duty, however, was a meager two dollars and fifty cents. The large fines imposed upon blacks may indicate a growing fear on the part of the whites that the slaves associating with free persons of color might develop a desire for freedom.

This fear may have been responsible for the additional ordinance of 1832 which ordered all slave owners to submit a list of their slaves to the district captain of patrol. With these lists the captains of patrol were given the authority to enter the grounds of any slaveowning home and without warning check the list of slaves and determine if any were missing without the owner's permission. Should any be missing, the captain was instructed to return the next day and if the absent slave or slaves had returned, to inflict such punishment as he deemed fit provided it did not exceed the amount previously set by the police jury. The slaves were thus closely checked and subject to surprise inspections.

There were no changes in slave patrol regulations till the middle of the decade. In 1835 the captain of the district which included Vermilionville received specific orders about slaves in the town. He was to keep order among the slaves who came into town. None was permitted to enter the village without a pass unless sent on an errand by his owner nor to remain past ten o'clock a.m. unless working with a responsible person, in which case he had to leave town at sundown. Any slave violating this regulation was to receive not more than twenty lashes. The captain of the district would receive fifty dollars for his service and be fined twenty should he fail to do his duty.

On three separate occasions during the next two years, the police jury felt it necessary to reiterate that slave owners should give the captain a list of their slaves. Obviously the slave owners were not cooperating. This lack of cooperation led to friction among members of the community and to looser control of the slaves, in fact, probably a major factor in the slave revolt of 1840-41.

In the months preceding the revolt the police jury felt a need, probably in reaction to the slave restlessness, to enact a new set of patrol regulations:

1. "That every captain of patrol shall demand of every slave holder in his district of the Negroes he possesses,
2. That after ten days notice the list is not given by the owner he shall be subject to a fine of fifty dollars.
3. Resolved that all passes given by masters to their slaves with permission to visit their wives should have the signature of owner of the negro woman, otherwise the pass will not be valid.

4. A slave holder shall have the liberty of giving to his slave a pass for the space of one month by designating only two days in the week for travel, Wednesday and Saturday.
5. Resolved that it shall be the duty of every captain of patrol to sell all property belonging to slaves in his district."⁽⁴⁾

These regulations should have allowed a close check on slave movements and made it impossible for them to gather secretly. The jury obviously hoped to suppress any rebellious notion the slaves might have. At its next meeting it expanded the first regulation:

That each chief of patrol shall obtain from each of the slave holders within his district a list of slaves which he possesses, that while making his rounds he shall call over said list and in case of absence or any slave or slaves from his or their home he shall return the next day and inform the owner thereof and if it shall appear that said slave or slaves are absent without permission they shall then be treated as slaves found without permission absent from their home.⁽⁵⁾

A side effect of the tension between the races was that the jury rejected every petition for emancipation which came up at that time, fearing that more free persons of color in the area would aggravate the problems.

The captains of patrol during these nervous months were less affluent than the earlier ones:

Pierre Bernard, Property and three slaves valued at \$14,712.65,
Ursin Hebert, Property and one slave valued at \$5,258.27,
Ursin Bernard, Property valued at \$9,092.56,
Victor Herpin, Property and twenty-four slaves valued at \$27,970.00.⁽⁶⁾

Except for Victor Herpin, they had little personal property to lose.

During the revolt and in the years following, the police jury felt a need for more parish constables: seven constables were appointed between 1841 and 1843. In 1842, the police jury passed an ordinance allowing the chief of patrol to kill dogs belonging to Negroes or found about their cabins.

The revolt is not mentioned again in the records until 1845 when Lecida, a slave of Charles LeBlanc, was emancipated, the first since 1839. Two reasons were given for her emancipation, her good conduct and the fact that she had been the first to reveal the 1840 conspiracy.

The end of the uprising, however, did not ease the pressure on the slaves. In December, 1845, it was decided that anyone finding a slave trafficking or selling goods within the limits of the parish of Lafayette could arrest him; the slave would then be punished according to the law, and his goods confiscated and sold, one half of the proceeds going to the informer and the other half to the parish.

It was, however, easier to pass ordinances than to enforce them, and the police jury had to provide incentives for patrol members. For instance, the jury decided that patrol on duty could arrest any slave found away from his owner's plantation or home without permission and have him jailed until claimed by the owner. The jailer was to pay the patrols fifty cents per league or mile for each slave brought to the jail. It was apparently necessary to provide some incentive for the patrols to bring slaves to jail, a need which may indicate that patrol members were less than enthusiastic in enforcing the rules and regulations set up by the police jury. Again in 1847 the police jury decided that half the fine imposed on slaves found in town without permission of the owners would go to the patrol making the arrest. The problem of enforcement must be attributed, at least partially to the changing attitudes toward slavery. Fewer and fewer families owned slaves. The wealthy who owned many

slaves, still ruled, but the growing urban population apparently felt apathy toward the control of slaves. Their indifference is reflected in the regulations the police jury was forced to adopt: captains of patrols neglecting their duties would be fined five dollars, and members of patrol refusing to take their turn would be fined one dollar.

The tension must have eased somewhat, however, since there were six petitions for slave emancipation from 1847 to 1856 all of which were approved by the police jury. Yet the jury again found it necessary to reiterate the right of patrols to visit negro quarters without notifying the owners, and to back its regulation by ordaining any captain neglecting his duty to be prosecuted according to law. Captains, apparently, needed to be prodded into doing their duty, a fact maybe explainable by their only moderate affluence. In 1857, for example, two of the captains were:

Valery Martin, whose estate was \$3,919.22, and

Desire Roy, whose estate was valued at \$16,941.98.(7)

Patrol captains in the 1850s did not come, like those of the 1820s from the ranks of the wealthy, nor like those of the 1840s from the ranks of the fairly affluent. The well-to-do no longer controlled the patrols.

Until the slave insurrection of 1841, there was a steady increase in rules and regulations designed to control the slaves, but the rebellion was followed by a general feeling of apathy among non-slaveowners who were forced to help in enforcing slave regulations. This decline in power of the slave owners in Lafayette Parish corresponded to a general tendency in the South where the large slaveowners were slipping from their once all-powerful position.

Footnotes

1. Police Jury minutes of the parish of Lafayette on June 3, 1823.
2. Succession records of the parish of Lafayette.
3. Police Jury minutes of the parish of Lafayette on September 27, 1830.
4. Police Jury minutes of the parish of Lafayette on September 7, 1840.
5. Police Jury minutes of the parish of Lafayette on September 14, 1840.
6. Succession records of the parish of Lafayette.
7. Succession records of the parish of Lafayette.

A Report of Manufacturing and Manufactured Articles

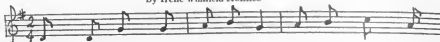
Population Schedules of the Third Census of the United States (1810), Records
of the Bureau of the Census, The National Archives, Louisiana, Opelousas Parish,
Vol. I, p. 332

Compiled by Carl Brasseaux

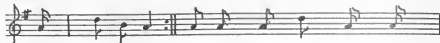
<u>Industries</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Tanneries	2	1000 hides	\$8000
Distilleries	none		
Breweries	none		
Sugar Refineries	none		
Paper Mills	none		
Oil Mills	none		
Snuff Mills	none		
Chocolate Mills	none		
Gun Powder Mills	none		
Glass Works	none		
Hulling Mills	none		
Carding Machines	none		
Ginning Mills	none		
Rope Works	none		
Iron Works	none	22,500 Ells	\$22,500
Cotton Cloth	none		
Stockings	none		
Indigo	none		
Tobacco	none		
Saw Mills	none		
Cabinet Works	none		
Carriage Works	none		
Harness Works	none		
Saddles & Bridle Works	none		
Shoes & Boots Works	none	1400 hats	\$7000
Hatting Works	4		
Locks Works	none		
Hinges Works	none		
Wrought Nails Works	none		
Lead Works	none		
Saltpeter Works	none		
Candles	for family use only		
Wax	for family use only		
Mattresses	for family use only		

LA CAILLE ET LA PERDRIX

by Irene Whitfield Holmes



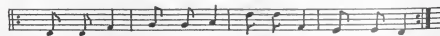
1. C'est la caille et la per-drix qui doi' se ma-
2. Par i-- ci passe un cor-beau dans ses pattes qu'ap-



1. ri---er lun-di. Tant qu'a' du monde nous au--
2. porte un gi-got. Tant qu'a' d'la viande nous au--



1. rons as--sez, mais c'est d'la viande qui nous man-que-ra.
2. rons as--sez, mais c'est du pain qui nous man-que-ra.



1. Tur--le--lieu, tur--la--lia Bel oi--seau tout s'ra beau.
2. Tur--le--lieu, tur--la--lia Bel oi--seau tout s'ra beau.

3. Pari-ci passe un pi-geon dans son bec qu'apporte un pain long. (Bis)
tant qu'a du pain nous au-rons as-sez
Mais c'est du vin qui nous man-que-ra.
Tur-le-lieu, tur-la-lia, Bel oi-seau tout s'ra beau. (Bis)
4. Par i-ci passe une sou-ris sur son dos qu'apporte un ba-ril. (Bis)
Tant qu'a du vin nous au-rons as-sez
Mais c'est d'la musique qui nous man-que-ra
Tur-le-lieu, tur-la-lia, Bel oi-seau tout s'ra beau. (Bis)
5. Par i-ci passe un beau rat dans ses bras qu'apporte un tam-bour. (Bis)
Si vous vou-lezo'ga-ran-tir vos chats
Mais de mes bras je vous en jou-e-rai.
Doux, doux, doux, doux, doux, doux, Bel oi-seau tou s'ra beau. (Bis)
6. Mon chat qu'est au gre-nier saute par terre saute sur mon rat. (Bis)
Miau, miau, miau, voi-la le plus beau
Miau, miau, miau, voi-la le plus beau.

List of the inhabitants who presented the Council secretariat with a request for Negroes, and of the number they request, payable as set by the Company. (Not dated) contributed by Harold Frejean. Translated by Mathé Allain.

	Name of the inhabitant	Number of Negroes they request
He has two of the last shipments, a large family, and a plantation. Several of his Negroes died, as he pointed out.	Bruslé, near New Orleans	6
He has no plantation and waits for Negroes to begin same.	Beaupré, indigo planter of the Chapitoules	6
Same	Moussel, indigo planter of the Chapitoules	7
A good planter, he had two Negroes in the last shipments and a young Negro. He deserves more.	Etienne Roy, of Little Desert	10
I do not know him.	Brezellier, of the Pascagoulas	8
Good planter. Had two Negroes and deserves as many again.	Richaume, near New Orleans	6
Works and deserves to be helped. Had two Negroes and a boy.	Soubagnie, near New Orleans	7
Had two Negroes and two boys. He should have 10 more from the next ship.	De St. Julien, of Cannes Bruslees	20
Had three of them. Good planter who should be helped.	Augustin Langlois, of English Turn	15
Settler on the Pascagoulas. Good planter.	La Prade, of English Turn	13
We could give him two in order to help him. Good planter.	Frape d'abord (Strike First)	4

Had four in the last shipment and will use them well. Has cleared much land.	Dupuy Planchard, aide-major	6
Good planter. Makes pitch.	Miragouin, near Mobile	25
Good planter. Makes pitch.	Rilieux, of Pascagoulas	20
Had one in the last shipment.	Sanson, near New Orleans	3
Had two from the last shipment. Good worker, but too hard on his Negroes.	Chaperon, of English Turn	40
Good planter to whom we can give eight Negroes.	Joseph Carriere, of English Turn	20
He has begun to grow tobacco. Had two from the last arrivals. Deserves more.	Coustillas, officer	25
He is not sure to stay here. Has begun a plantation.	Bonnaud, storekeeper	5
They had four in the last shipment, one of whom they have ? Deserve to be helped. They are good planters who have helped the company.	The Dreux brothers, near New Orleans	20
	De St. Denis, of Natchitoches	8
Had only two from the last shipment. Expects to pay within the year. We could give him six.	De Chavannes, secretary of the Council	8
Has no plantation and is in no condition to start one.	Tronguidy	15
Has no plantation. Got a boy for whom he paid cash.	Rossard. Notary and Recorder of the Council	1
Dead	Cabassier, of English Turn	20
Had two of the last shipment. Is a good worker.	René Chesneau, of Tincoas	3
Has none. Is a good worker.	Hemmerly, near New Orleans	6

Has no plantation, is well off. We run no risk with him.	Bellegarde, near New Orleans	10
Has no plantation.	Poupart, near New Orleans	10
Had one. Good worker.	Verret, of Cannes	10
Had two and deserves to be helped. Is a man who works very hard.	Claude Bailly	10
He is dead. He had had one. His widow is marrying Mikel Zeringue.	Joseph Bailly	6
Gone to France.	De la Bouillonerie, from Natchez	6
Had two from the last shipments.	Leonard, of English Turn	3
Also had two. Good planter.	Viger, near New Orleans	20
Has no plantation. Good for nothing.	Barbarey	10
Same	De Quenion	10
Gone to France.	Bidmorge	10
Had two, one of whom he has nearly paid for.	Chenal, of Tunica	6
Had a boy. Does not deserve more.	Reverend Father Beaubois, S.T.	10
The three Cuaubin brothers, have 259 Negroes and can wait. Have had four, and a boy.	L'Eveque, locksmith	2
Good planter.	(La Frênière, of Chapatoulas)	50
Had two each, good planters.	(De Lery, of Chapitoulas)	50
Had two, is a gambler.	(Beaulieu, same)	30
	Marche De la Tour	12
	Etienne Langlois, of Bayouc	20
	Louis Langlois, near New Orleans	20
	L'archêveque, the elder, near New Orleans	20

Had two. Good planter.	Joseph Larchéveque, near New Orleans	10
Had two. Good worker.	Hubert, of Chapitoulas	20
Had two, deserves more.	Chamilly, near New Orleans	10
Had two, gave one back. Works very hard.	Coussine, near New Orleans	10
Good planters to each of whom we can give 30 Negroes.	Jacques and Francois Carriarjo	
Surgeon at La Balize. Has no plantation.	Baldy	10
Has a very fine plantation he will not be able to keep up if we do not advance him 20 Negroes.	Du Breuil, of Chapitoulas	30
Had two.	Provenche, near New Orleans	32
Has no plantation	Bureau, of English Turn	7
Lazy man without a plantation.	Guichard, of Cannes Brulees	5
Profligate who thinks only of pleasure.	Tixerant, of Chaouachas	50
Had two in the last shipment.	Cazenbergue, near New Orleans	15
Had two. Good planter.	Bergeron, near New Orleans	15
Has enough Negroes for his work.	Rivard, of Bayouc	30
Brother-in-law of Vagner who went to Carolina.	Dolly Bonpart, of Chaouchas	6
Had two, one of whom died. Sold his plantation to Mikel.	Dantionne, of Petit Desut	10
Should be a good planter.	De Villainville, officer at Natchez	4
Gone to France.	Pichon, scribe of M. de la Schaise	1

Has no plantation. Wants two to wait on him.	Prevost, bookkeeper	2
We can give him two to help him.	Kesque, of the German Village	8
We can give him two.	Yans, of the German Coast	6
Had four and is making a plantation.	Bussan, indigo planter for the Company	10
Had two.	Quinkrée	4
Had two. Carpenter. They say he is lazy.	Plaisance	6
Good planter who deserves some.	Trudeau, near New Orleans	50
Has twenty slaves he gained without plantation. Is beginning one.	Raqués, in New Orleans	10
Can be kept up only with with Negroes.	Mezières Concession	50
Same.	Ste Reyne Concession	50
Good planter who should be helped with Negroes.	Massy, of English Turn	25
Is not settled.	Polvin	5
Works hard on his plantation.	Dalcourt, near New Orleans	30
Has had two. Good worker.	Cheval, of New Orleans	6
Is beginning a plantation. We can give him two. He is a settled man.	Brosses, surgeon	6
Had five Negroes from the last shipments. Deserves more.	Mandeville, captain	5
No plantation.	Duval, auditor	6
Had two. Has begun to pay for one.	Le Borne, of Bayagoulas	6
Is not known.	Perret, of Bayagoulas	6

Farmer for M. Diron.	De Noyon, of Cannes Brulees	12
No plantation.	Etienne, of New Orleans	7
Had 16 and is only beginning his plantation.	St. Martin, of New Orleans	20
Dead. Had only two.	Bonnaventure, of Cannes Brulees	6
Has enough.	Darby, director of the Cantillon Concession	15
Gone to France. Sold his plantation.	Balcourt, near New Orleans	20
Has had two. Good worker.	La Rivière, near New Orleans	10
Had none and is a good worker.	Fleurier, near New Orleans	8
Had two. Will grow tobacco on the plantation he has in Natchez if he is helped.	Pellerin, of Natchez	25
	Franchomme, officer of the Illinois (district)	6
Had two and a boy. Paid cash for the boy and half a Negro.	La Goublaye, facing New Orleans	12
Had two. Good planter.	Pujot, of Cannes Brulees	6
Traders who do not deserve Negroes.	Harace, of Cannes Brulees La Coste, of Colas	4
Deserves to have two Negroes.	Serechinan, near New Orleans	8
	Oubres, near New Orleans	6
Not known.	La Cannue, id.	8
Good worker, deserves two Negroes.	Schmit, German, id.	6
Does not deserve any Negroes.	La Grange, of Grands Colas	6
	La Maury of Grands Colas	6

Do not deserve any Negroes.	Sudry, of Cannes Brulées Malatier, id.	6
No plantation.	Bru, cashier	1
Has had four.	Pilars, formerly Captain de la Loire	4
Has had two. Good planter.	Le Page, of Natchez	4
Has had two. Good planter.	Dauphin, of Cannes Brulées	6
Has had two. Undertakes many projects for which he should be helped.	Bourbeau, near New Orleans	20
Has had four. Has no plantation.	De Morand, inspector of public works	10
Married to Sieur Lassus, Jr.	The widow Trepanier, near New Orleans	30
No plantation.	Neboul, tobacco maker	4
Trader.	Nicolas Quidor, of Natchez	6
Had two.	La Sonde, surgeon in Natchez	6
No plantation.	Pommier, of Colas	4
	Renaud, Concession of Mines	25
	Pondres, settler of the Illinois	6
Sold his plantation and refused four Negroes.	M. Fleurian, Attorney General	6
Two Negroes, good planter.	Lahoux, of New Orleans	6
	Barrier, of New Orleans	3
Lazy men.	St. Amand, of New Orleans	10
	Labry, of the Colas	4
Needs two Negroes. Good planter.	Herque, German near New Orleans	6
Same.	Ferrand, of Cannes Brulées	6
No plantation. Manager of Sieur Raguet.	Prevost, indigo maker	6

Does not deserve any.	Morisses, formerly cashier	8
	LA MOBILE	
Good worker.	Hugues McKerrel, Englishman, tar maker	9
Wants to go back.	Barreau, tar maker	8
Good planter.	Huet	20
Not known	Fontaille	1
Good planter.	Prevost	4
Not known.	Thomas Abelianne	3
Bad lot.	Petit	3
	Lusser	20
	Benoit, officer	5
Good planters	Olivier	20
	Joachim Belzagny, tar maker	6
	Arnaud, of Dauphine Island	20
	La Pointe, of Pascagoulas River	30
	La Vergne, same	15
	Pierre Renaud, of St. Laurent	3
I do not know them	Edme Boron	4
	Crely	6

1862

Signé de Chavannes

THE 101st ANNIVERSARY OF THE DARBY HOUSE

Contributed by Charles D. Tolle

On Wednesday, March 4th, 1914, Mr. Octave Darby celebrated the 101 anniversary of the purchase, by his father, St. Semar Darby, of the Darby plantation, located just north west of the limits of this city. Among his guests on the memorable occasion were Judge James Simon, of the 19th Judicial Court, J. G. LeBlanc and A. J. Maumus, Clerks of the District Court for this parish, and W. L. Burke, Secretary of the Police Jury of this parish. A most delightful evening was spent by all, an evening that carried one back in fancy to the days before the Civil War, when there was a graceful blending of the charming etiquette of the Napoleonic Court with that peerless Southern hospitality so justly famed far beyond our borders.

From *The Weekly Iberian*, March 7, 1914

Free Persons in the Census of 1810-Attakapas District-Carl Brasseaux

Head of Household	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
William Smith	3				1	2		1			1	
Zaire, Free Negro					1						7	
Alex. de La Houssaye	1	2	3	1							5	40
Louis Grevenberg					2						1	28
Vve Marie Darby		3						2			1	1
Francois Boutte					2			4		2	1	23
du Buchlet, pere			1		1			2		1	2	44
Benoit St. Claire				1					1		5	35
Francois Mengona				5							3	14
Ches de Blanc	3			1		1	1				1	14
Magte La Colse (M.L.)*									1		6	1
Adeta DuBreuil (M.L.)*											7	2
Pierre Boutte				1							2	
Claude Stillo	2	1	5	1		4	1	2		1	1	8
Vve Borrell		1	4	1		2	1		1		1	4
Vve Sol Andrews		2				1	3	2	1		1	1
Vve Mathw Hebert		1		1		1	2			1	1	
Jean Bte Bourque	1	1		1			1	3	1		4	
Vve J. S. Hebert	1	1	1			1		3	2		1	5
Philippe Vizelle			3					1			4	
Andre (Moisse?)											4	
Youyo (Mass?)											3	
Camp Fusilier											1	2
Pierre du Bois	3		1			4	1	1	1		6	
Paul (Mass?)											3	
Che Himel	1		1								1	
Isford Violet			1	1			1				3	
Nicholas Domel		1			1						1	
Pierre Derdun				1				4			3	2
Postillon											8	1
Alex. Verdun					1						8	
J. Bte Verdun											3	1
Supiler					1						4	5
J. Bte Senette											6	
Price					1						8	6
											5	

*mulatto libre

JEAN DARBY AND DESCENDANTS

Charles Tolle

1. Jean Darby
Married - ?
Died - 1696
Children -
 1. Richard Darby
 2. Marie Darby
 3. Sara Darby
 4. Jonathan Darby I
2. Jonathan Darby I - Doctor of Theology, Oxford University
Born - Lynnington, England ?
Married - Anne Segar, daughter of Simon Segar, see Simon Segar.
Died - 1726
Children -
 1. Segre Darby
 2. Jean Darby
 3. Jonathan Darby II
 4. Richard Darby
 5. Anne Darby
3. Jonathan Darby II
Came to Louisiana on the ship St. Louis as a clerk with the Cantillon concession. This ship left La Rochelle, France, for New Orleans on March 21, 1719.
Married - February 18, 1737, Marie Corbin de Bachemin, daughter of Jean Marie Corbin de Bachemin and Judith Marie Le Hardy, see Marie Corbin de Bachemin and Jeanne de Salle
Died - 1767
Children -
 1. Marie Darby
Born - 1736
 2. Marie Darby
Born - February 27, 1738
 4. Pierre Jonathan Darby*, no. 4
Born - February 2, 1748 (Fortier) February 3, 1748
 3. Jeanne Darby*, no. 3
Born - February 9, 1740
Married - 1764, at Darby plantation below New Orleans, Jean Fidel Farault, Sieur de la Villebeuvre (131-1797), son of Louis Francois de la Villebeuvre and Jeanne de Beaucour.

Children -

 1. Celeste de la Villebeuvre
Married - Edouard Pierre Charles Forstall, son of Nicholas Michel Edmond Forstall and Pelagie de la Chaise.

2. Jean Ursin de la Villebeuvre
Born - June 24, 2778
Married - Eulalie Trepagnier, in New Orleans, daughter of Pierre Trepagnier and Isabelle Reynaud.
5. Jean Baptiste Darby
Born - March 25, 1749
Married - ca. 1776, Louise Francoise Pellerin, daughter of Louis Gerard Pellerin II and Francoise Alexandra Viel.
Died - July 14, 1795
Children -
 1. Jean Baptiste Darby II
Born - ca. 1780
Married - Marie Aspasia De Blanc, daughter of Louis Charles D'Espagnet De Blanc and Elizabeth Pouponne D'Erneville
 2. Louise Darby
Born - 1781
Married - Benoit Fuselier de St. Claire
 3. Louis Darby
Born - January 8, 1783
 4. Marie Marthe Darby
Born - January 8, 1785
 5. Barthelemy Francois Darby
Born - 1788
Married - Marie Constance De Blanc, daughter of Louis Charles D'Espagnet De Blanc and Elizabeth Pouponne D'Erneville
 6. Etienne Ursin Carlos Darby
Born - August 10, 1789
Married - May 8, 1811, Louise Aspasia Fuselier de St. Claire
6. Louis Danican Darby
Born - 1755
Married - November 13, 1781, (Fortier) September 23, 1781, Jeanne Marie Josephe de Salle, daughter of Louis Pierre Henry Biloir, Esquire Chevalier de Salle and Marie Raquet, see Marie Corbin de Bachemin and Jeanne de Salle
Children -
 1. Louis Darby
Born - February 1783
7. Sara Darby
Born - July 17, 1760
8. Nicholas Segre Darby

SIMON SEGAR AND CHILDREN

1. Simon Segar I
Married - ?
Died - 1690
Children -
 1. Simon Segar II
Died - 1716
 2. Anne Segar
2. Anne Segar
Married - Jonathan Darby I, son of Jean Darby
Died - 1724
Children -
 1. Segre Darby
 2. Jean Darby
 3. Jonathan Darby II
 4. Richard Darby
 5. Anne Darby

THE COMMON LINEAGE OF MARIE CORBIN DE BACHEMIN
AND JEANNE DE SALLE

1. Jean Marie Corbin de Bachemin
Married - Judith Anne Le Hardy, a native of St. Malo, France.
Died - January 20, 1736
Children -
 1. Marie Corbin de Bachemin
Born - 1722, (Fortier) 1716
Married - February 18, 1737, in New Orleans, Jonathan Darby II,
son of Jonathan Darby I and Anne Segre
Died - April 12, 1806
Children - see Jean Darby and descendants.
 2. Thomas Corbin de Bachemin
 3. Jeanne Marie Corbin de Bachemin
Married - 1732, Jean Baptiste Raquet, Procureur of the King, he
died in 1762
Died - November 5, 1781
Children -
 1. Marie Raquet
Married - 1762, Louis Pierre Henry Biloir, Esquire Chevalier
de Salle
Children -
 1. Louis de Salle
 2. Marie de Salle
 3. Jeanne Marie Joseph de Salle
Born - March 15, 1767, (Fortier) Baptised - March 7, 1767
Married - November 13, 1781, (Fortier) September 23, 1781
Louis Danican Darby, son of Jonathan Darby II
and Marie Corbin de Bachemin.
Children -
 1. Louis Darby
Born - February 1783

2. Jeanne Raquet
Married - January 14, 1747, Jean Baptiste Bancio
Piemont, son of Francois Piemont and
Dame Allemand
4. Noel Pierre Corbin de Bachemin
5. Jean Francois Corbin de Bachemin
Born - 1725
Married - April 25, 1767, Marie Modeste Barbin, daughter of
Nicholas Godefroy Barbin and Helene Voision. She
married secondly Vincent Le Sassier.
Died - November 8, 1775
Children -
 1. Jacques Corbin de Bachemin
 2. _____ Corbin de Bachemin
 3. Marie Josephe Corbin de Bachemin
6. Anne Corbin de Bachemin
Married - 1733, Pierre Dreux
Died - April 4, 1739
7. Francois Jacques Corbin de Bachemin
Married - Cecilia La Loire, daughter of Claude La Loire and
Marianne Le Blanc
8. Pierre Claude Corbin de Bachemin
Baptised - February 15, 1729

SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA RECORDS: CHURCH AND CIVIL RECORDS OF SETTLERS, 1756-1810. by the Rev. Donald J. Hebert. (Eunice, Louisiana: privately printed, 1974. 592 pp. Bibliography. \$25.00.)

In this extensive, alphabetically arranged, compilation of records, Rev. Donald J. Hebert has accomplished for the Opelousas District what Rev. George Anthony Bodin did for the Attakapas District in his *Selected Acadian and Louisiana Church Records*.

The records, a boon to the genealogist, include birth, marriage and death records from several church archives, but principally from St. Landry Church in Opelousas. Civil records include original acts in the St. Martin Parish Courthouse as well as records of successions there and in the St. Landry Parish Courthouse.

The historian's attention is drawn to the facsimiles of early documents and their translation as well as to maps of the state and short historical sketches of Acadiana and the Catholic Church in this region.

Of interest to the general readers is a list of name variations and abbreviations.

The book is a significant contribution to the genealogical and historical literature of Southwest Louisiana.

The French in the Mississippi Valley, 1740-1750. By Norman Ward Caldwell. (Philadelphia: Porcupine Press, 1974. 113 pp. \$10.00.)

For the past quarter-century the French colonial endeavors in North America have been one of the most neglected areas of historical research. In the past few years, however, a renaissance has taken place, and much research done about French colonial activities. Porcupine Press has availed itself of this interest by reprinting Norman Caldwell's *The French in the Mississippi Valley, 1740-1750* which was originally published in 1941 by the University of Illinois Press.

Caldwell attempts to "...make a detailed study of this period with the view of determining the importance of the western regions in shaping the destiny of French power in America" (p. 5). To analyze this important and interesting correlation between the Mississippi Valley and the continuation of French presence in America the author discusses five major areas: political and financial administration; population and industry; the fur trade; general Indian relations; and the Indian uprising of 1747.

Caldwell's attention is directed initially to the strengths and weaknesses of the political and financial administration of New France. The responsibilities of performing the political functions of New France fell to the governor-general and intendant in Canada and the governor and commissaire-ordonnateur in Louisiana. These officials were under the immediate control of the French Minister of Marine. The governor was in charge of the defense and general administration of the colony, while the intendant or commissaire-ordonnateur had independent control of the police, finances, and administration of justice. This system of dual-controls involved some functionary overlapping and quite often led to near-irreconcilable squabbles between the two colonial leaders, quarrels which proved detrimental to the welfare of the colony. Ironically, though the governor and intendant often disagreed, the official French policy was to regulate extensively the everyday lives of its colonial citizens. Caldwell concludes that "the attempt to regulate the lives of frontiersmen and traders at Detroit or Michilimackinac from Marly or Versailles was of course doomed to failure" (p. 101).

New France's greatest weakness was inadequate financing base. Vast amounts of money were expended to maintain friendly relations with various Indian nations and these expenditures were drastically increased in times of war or Indian uprisings. This financial burden, coupled with the usual expenses of administering and maintaining outlying posts, placed New France in the precarious position of being a continual monetary drain upon the mother country. The monetary benefits derived from the fur trade and the granaries of the Illinois country, the only two financial assets of New France in the 1740s, were far from adequate to offset the financial liabilities incurred by the colonies.

Financially anemic, New France was equally devoid of the population needed to build sound colonies. As Caldwell writes, "When it is recalled that the single English colony of New York had at this time [1740-1750] approximately twice the number of inhabitants found in Canada and Louisiana combined, the need is all the more evident" (p. 101). Despite official governmental encouragement, France did not provide any significant increment in population.

New France suffered the handicaps of extremely small population and administrative weaknesses, yet France maintained dominance in the continental fur trade in spite of English competition. The French success in this area must be attributed to their superb diplomacy with the Indians. Except during the Chickasaw wars, the Choctaw rebellion, and the uprising of 1747, the French were able to maintain cordial relations with the Indians through the fur trade and the annual presentations of gifts. Unfortunately, maintenance of friendly relations with the Indian tribes absorbed large sums of money which the colony could ill-afford. Caldwell concludes that the western region, through its fur trade and Indian alliances, was of extreme importance to the future of France's colonial empire. The western region was the cornerstone to continued French existence in North America.

Norman Caldwell deserves a great deal of credit for this short but enlightening monograph. Certainly one of the author's strong points is his familiarity with both primary and secondary source materials as indicated by the annotated bibliography and the copious footnotes. The strength of documentation, as well as the author's excellent analysis of French activities in the Valley, add up to an enlightening essay.

There are two noticeable shortcomings, however. First, notwithstanding, Caldwell's desire to study the decade under consideration in detail, this monograph is merely an introductory examination which needs to be expanded. Secondly, the author has a decided tendency to neglect Louisiana in favor of Canada. Nevertheless, Caldwell has presented a clear, concise overview of French activities in the Mississippi Valley in the 1740s and made a valuable contribution to French colonial historiography.

Grady Kilman

Lawrenceville, Georgia

Our People and Our History. By Rodolphe Lucien Desdunes. Trans. and ed. by Sister Dorothea Olga McCants. Foreword by Charles E. O'Neill, S.J. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1973, xxvii, 153 pp., index, \$7.95.)

This little volume, originally published in 1911 as *Nos Hommes et Notre Histoire*, was intended by its author as "a tribute to the Creole people of color in memory of the great men they have given us and of the good works they have accomplished." And it is indeed a comprehensive study of the accomplishment of the free people of color of New Orleans in the nineteenth century.

As Father O'Neill points out in his admirable introduction, there were free persons of color in Louisiana as early as 1725 and they enjoyed the same rights as other citizens, except marrying whites or inheriting from them. From the first, the New Orleans free blacks participated in Louisiana life. Their militia regiment served under Galvez; the Louisiana Battalion of Free Men of Color fought in the Battle of New Orleans; three regiments of free blacks from Louisiana formed the only organized colored units to serve with the Confederate armies.

Not only did the free people of color participate in military life, but these French-speaking blacks also contributed to the social, artistic, literary, scientific and philanthropic activities of the state. New Orleans-born Rodolphe Desdunes, a clerk with the United States Customs Service, chronicled their struggles for recognition and their achievements despite the indifference or hostility of the surrounding white society.

The most interesting part of the volume consists of three chapters devoted to the men whose poetry was collected in *Les Cénelles*. This anthology, published in 1845, contained poems by seventeen men of color about whom little would be known today without the biographical sketches recorded by Desdunes. The New Orleans free men of color who wrote French poetry in the nineteenth century, like their white counterparts, penned carefully wrought, well-turned, uninspired imitative poems which reflected French styles and techniques of the Romantic period. Like their white counterparts, the free men of color reveal themselves highly cultivated and literate men, if only minor poets.

Desdunes records also the struggle of colored musicians, some of whom, like Edmond Dide, achieved success in France (he was conductor of the Theater of Bordeaux for twenty-five years). Others, like the anonymous composer whose sad tale concludes the chapter on musicians, were denied recognition because, says Desdunes in a bitter outburst, "it was against the principles of Louisiana to let a man of color know that his work was better than that of a white man."

Two interesting chapters treat of free black philanthropists, men and women such as Georges Alcee, Thomy Lafon, Aristide May, Julien Dejour, Alcee Labat, Virginie Girodeau, and Madame Couvent. These chapters throw a most interesting light on the prominence achieved by the free blacks whose social and economic status was such as to enable them to become benefactors of their people.

Desdunes' book is invaluable as a reference book for anyone interested in the French literature of Louisiana, in nineteenth-century social history, or in black studies. It is neither very well written nor very well organized, but contains priceless information. Sister Dorothea Olga McCants has performed a task for which students of history and literature alike should be grateful by making the book available to the non-French reader.

Her translation is elegant, her notes enlightening (one minor carping, the Gilbert, referred to by Desdunes on p. 59 was not W. S. Gilbert of Gilbert and Sullivan, but the unhappy eighteenth-century satirical French poet, Nicolas-Joseph-Laurent Gilbert) and the overall production most impressive.

Mathé Allain

University of Southwestern Louisiana

A HISTORY OF FRENCH LOUISIANA: *The Reign of Louis XIV, 1698-1715*. By Marcel Giraud. vol. I. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1974). iv, 398pp. Bibliography, index, maps. \$15.00.)

The Louisiana State University Press is to be congratulated on bringing out an English translation of Volume I of Marcel Giraud's *Histoire de la Louisiane française*. This volume, subtitled "The Reign of Louis XIV, 1698-1715," minutely traces the day-to-day trials and tribulations of the French colonists under Iberville, Bienville, Cadillac and Crozat at Old Biloxi, Dauphin Island and Mobile.

No finer authority for the subject can be found than Professor Marcel Giraud, lately retired from the Chair of the Civilization of North America at the College de France in Paris. This unique educational institution with no matriculation, no examinations and granting no degrees, has a top-flight faculty which lectures on the humanities to anyone who care to attend. Professor Giraud has researched his subject with meticulous care. The original version, published in French by the Presses Universitaires de France in 1935, and the LSU translation are the most thoroughly documented historical studies that can be imagined.

The scope of Giraud's endeavor is best revealed by his subsequent volumes, the second subtitled "Annees de Transition, 1715-1717" and the third entitled "L'Epoque de John Law, 1717-1720." Volume IV of the series has recently been completed. The LSU Press is making arrangements for the translation and publication of the subsequent volumes while Professor Giraud, a near-octogenarian, is busily engaged in writing Volume V. He hopes to bring his work up through 1763 with a final volume on the circumstances of the sale of Louisiana by Napoleon in 1803.

Giraud writes strictly from what he has found in the Paris and other archives and backs up his statements with appropriate citations to the documentary evidence culled from the voluminous correspondence between the authorities in the colonies and the officials in France. He has created a new version of the history of the Mississippi Valley in the first years of the eighteenth century as contrasted to what has been said by American writers who repeated the folklore and surmises of one another. For instance, Giraud gives for the first time the full name of Jean-Baptiste Martin Dartaguiette Diron, the *commissaire* sent with DeMuy to investigate the charges of misadministration made against Bienville by Nicolas de LaSalle, the resident *commissaire* in Louisiana, and by LaVente, the curate. The names "Dartaguiette" and "Diron" have been juggled by every previous Louisiana historian. Giraud distinguishes between Martin Dartaguiette Diron and his 13-year-old brother, Bernard Diron Dartaguiette, who accompanied him to Louisiana and who returned in 1717 to become King's Lieutenant and later founder of Baton Rouge. In a subsequent volume, Giraud names a still younger brother, Pierre Dartaguiette d'Iouralde, who was burned at the stake by the Chickasaws after the Battle of Ackia in 1736.

Giraud's volume also gives for what is believed to be the first time in English, the details of the charges of financial manipulations made against both Iberville and Bienville in Louisiana, charges which led to Pontchartrain's continuing distrust of the LeMoynes. Especially to be noted are the accusations arising from Iberville's expedition against the British islands in the West Indies which ended in his death in 1706 and instituted a twenty-year action by the French authorities against his widow and heirs.

In general, Professor Giraud's volume gives the background and details of Louis XIV's determination to colonize Louisiana after the end of the War of the Grand Alliance in 1697. Iberville established a settlement on the east bank of Biloxi Bay in 1699 but soon moved it to Dauphin Island and Mobile. The outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession (1717-

1714), however, placed such a financial strain on French resources that the colony barely survived under Bienville and LaMothe Cadillac. In 1712, Louis turned the colony over to Antoine Crozat, a French financier, and the progress of the establishment was further retarded by the restrictive trade policies of this entrepreneur. Sandwiched between the English to the east and the Spanish to the west, it is a wonder that the colony survived to be turned over the Spanish by the Treaty of Fontainebleau in 1762.

Many Louisianians will remember Professor Giraud as the featured speaker in ceremonies attendant to the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of New Orleans in 1968. (Ed. note: Professor Giraud also visited and spoke at the University of Southwestern Louisiana.) Professor Giraud, speaking in English with great facility, made an excellent impression on his auditors and was subsequently awarded honorary degrees by both Tulane and Loyola. Every other school in Louisiana with a history department should do likewise, especially LSU, in appreciation of this author's major contribution to accurate knowledge of the state's early history.

The LSU translation shows evidence of repeated editing and polishing so that the reading sometimes gets fairly heavy. Perhaps some of this heaviness is due to Giraud's use of the colon in his fairly long sentences. It must be remembered that this work is not written for the casual reader but represents the serious product of a scholar in full possession of the facts. It is the most important book on the subject to appear in many years, a major contribution to an understanding of the history of the state, and the definitive study of the period it encompasses.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

J. St. Clair Favrot

THE LAST LINE: *A Streetcar Names St. Charles*. By August Perez & Associates. (Gretna: Pelican Publishing Company, 1973. 96pp. Illus. \$8.95.)

Except for sharing coffee and doughnuts at the French Market with burly truckdrivers and elegant opera-goers, no activity is more typically New Orleans than riding the streetcar down St. Charles Avenue, past exclusive boutiques, crumbly tenements, stately mansions, manicured churches and Audubon Park. The St. Charles streetcar, now officially classified as an historical monument, is the last of a system that once spread over the city and included the "Streetcar Named Desire" which now stands in the French Quarter on Chartres Street. Busses and minibuses, as well as the ubiquitous automobile, have replaced the trolleys all over New Orleans (in 1964 the Canal Street was closed) but the St. Charles streetcar seems destined to go on forever.

In this handsome volume filled with photographs not only of the trolley but of the city, its people, its food, its musicians, its buildings, August Perez and his associates have lovingly chronicled public transportation in New Orleans and recorded, in words and pictures, a ride on the Last Line.

Anyone who has enjoyed the swinging motion of the trolley, its clanging noise, its varnished wooden seats and the sense of time flowing instead of rushing which comes with the leisurely lurching of the dull olive vehicle will be grateful to the authors for preserving this fragment from the Crescent City.

Mathé Allain

University of Southwestern Louisiana

THE PELICAN GUIDE TO NEW ORLEANS: *Touring America's Most Interesting City.* By Thomas K. Griffin. Introduction by Mayor Moon Landrieu. (Gretna, La.: Pelican Publishing Company, 1974. 160pp. Illus. \$2.50.)

"It's Paris, America, and the Caribbean all in one," Joan Fontaine once exclaimed in New Orleans, and this handy volume explains why innumerable visitors have echoed her feeling. Tommy Griffin, whose "Lagniappe" column has been New Orleans' daily fare for twenty-five years, discusses the many aspects of the Crescent City that would appeal to visitors. He bravely offers advice on "What to Eat and Drink," recommending restaurants and specialties even though he has been in New Orleans too long not to know that to commit such suggestions to print is to call upon one's head the wrath of every gourmet (and everyone in New Orleans is a gourmet) who feels that his favorite restaurant has been slighted or his pet *bete noir* overrated.

Griffin also has a chapter on the entertainment available in New Orleans, and one on the sports. But the bulk of the volume, naturally, concerns the historical landmarks which justify New Orleans' claim to be "America's Most Interesting City." He not only describes the French Quarter and the Uptown District, but relates the pungent anecdotes, true and legendary, that New Orleanians have attached to their favorite landmarks. Griffin does label the legendary as such, but relates it anyway, and rightfully so, for after all the stories invented or embellished by the inhabitants of a city reveal as much, or more, than the cold historical fact about the temper of a place. Griffin also relates many contemporary anecdotes such as the story of the Cafe Lafitte in Exile, or the oft' told tale of "Faith, Hope, and Charity and Mrs. Moriarity."

The Pelican Guide to New Orleans is enjoyable reading for anyone who knows and likes *la ville*, and an indispensable *vade mecum* for the neophyte.

RAGIN' CAJUN. By Henry Libersat. (Ligouri, Missouri: Ligouri Publications, 1974. 192 pp. Paper. \$2.00.)

I do not usually enjoy autobiographies, but found *Ragin' Cajun* appealing. The author made a noble effort to bare his life in cold print, and, though the narrative somehow failed to bloom into life, produced a challenging book.

The account begins on a somewhat somber note and terminates in an "alleluia" that smarts more of Good Friday than of Easter Sunday. It appears that the author preaches what he has failed to attain and in this sense he may be "ragin'". There are some wonderful and profound passages well worth the effort to put them in action and reality. Some passages could and should have been reshaped to a logical conclusion so as to give insight into the author's meditations and lend credibility to the statements.

The negative tone of the recital leaves me, finally, with few conclusions, despite the noble beginning. *Ragin' Cajun* is apparently the author's "apology" for "bargaining" with God for the life of his wife and son, and then being unable to accept the worldly deprivations posed by the contract. It also appears that during his periods of spiritual aridity the author did not ask himself "if Christ is not next to me, who has moved?"

I would, however, recommend *Ragin' Cajun* for serious, reflective reading. The provocative last statement points the finger at every lector and asks: "what have you done to promote the kingdom of God?"

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN. by Winthrop P. Jordan. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1974. 229 pp. \$8.95.)

The White Man's Burden, a shortened version of Winthrop Jordan's monumental *White Over Black*, eliminates footnotes along with much of the lengthy analysis, but is still a highly interpretative and valuable book. Subtitled the *Historical Origins of Racism in the United States*, the study contends that the hitching of certain attainments to color was the white man's burden of superiority. David Hume, the Scottish philosopher, put "the matter more baldly than anyone" when he asserted: "There never was a civilized nation of any other complexion than white, nor ever any individual eminent either in action or speculation." Hence, the color black (and blacks) became synonymous with inferiority, slavery, and degradation.

Blackness had certain negative concepts as early as the sixteenth century ("foul," "dirty," p. 6), but in the long run, the Negro's color attained "greatest significance not as a scientific problem but as a social fact." (p. 10) Englishmen found other defects in the blacks: they were different in religion, dress, and eating habits. These factors along with the need for a stable labor supply (and the relative powerlessness of Africans) caused Englishmen to believe by 1700 that Africans deserved a "life and status radically different from English and other Europeans." (p. 26) The first blacks arrived in the American colonies in 1619 and occupied a position similar to white indentured servants for the next twenty years, but enslaved. By "the end of the seventeenth century," asserts Jordan, "dark complexion had become an independent rationale for enslavement." (p. 52)

To justify slavery in everyone's mind many rationales and justifications were devised. Slave codes excused the severities of slavery. Free blacks' movements were restricted; segregation in churches and school followed. Myths about blacks sexuality and viciousness became widespread first, to cover up whites' guilt for their adulteries, and secondly, to encourage a unified front against the black threat to white female purity. The mental, spiritual, physical qualities of the blacks came under attack and even their humanity became a debatable matter.

Before and after the American Revolution, American opinions about the blacks embodied these doubts. The man who embodied the enlightened ideals of America—Thomas Jefferson—had problems viewing blacks as possessing the same capabilities as whites. The Quakers had problems viewing blacks as possessing the same capabilities as whites. The Quakers protested slavery for years, but very few blacks joined them. The slavery issue became sectional because of its location. Some northern state legislatures abolished slavery and some southerners would have followed suit—for instance, South Carolina prohibited importation from 1787 until 1803—but the problem was too complex for a simple solution. The invention of the cotton gin in 1793 caused an escalation in the demand for slaves. The American Revolution instructed Americans in only one area—government. (p.131)

A hopeful solution to the problem of slavery was offered by the colonization movement, a Virginia-based movement of the 1790s which believed black removal to be indispensable. Several relatively liberal proposals were made, such as freeing unborn female slaves and their children as well as George Tucker's suggestion for settling blacks in communities in the West, but they never received support. But the question of how to entice blacks to leave or of why they should, remained unanswered. White racism prevented a consideration of these questions.

Professor Jordan's analysis of Thomas Jefferson's paradoxical position is excellent. The third president thought it wrong to enslave blacks and noted the way slavery debased the whites, but could not conceive of blacks as equals. He devised illogical racist theories. He argued that blacks required less sleep, but were as brave as whites; that the black memory

was as good as that of the whites, but their ability to reason was inferior. Phyllis Wheatley's poetry he found "below the dignity of criticism." Yet Jefferson had a clandestine affair with a black woman, so that his opinions and actions were in many ways typical of the misconceptions and confusions which prevailed among whites.

The White Man's Burden is a welcomed addition to scholarly collections in the social sciences despite the lack of footnotes and the sketchy bibliography. But it is a well-written book that offers answers to some important questions. Jordan's contention that by the end of the seventeenth century a dark complexion had become an independent rationale for enslavement, however, does not seem justified: the economic motive, the need for a stable and relative cheap labor force as well as the psychological need to dominate should be given more weight. Professor Jordan also offers contradictory statements about the role of religious differences: on page 53 he concludes the black man's "heathenism alone could not have led to permanent enslavement since conversion easily wiped out that failing," but on the next page contends that "religious difference was initially of greater importance than color." He does not develop here, as he does in his larger *White Over Black*, the importance of the fact that the white man's image of the black man embodied everything Europeans must never let themselves become. Jordan's statement near the end (p. 226) should be in Afro-American and American history classes.

"In fearfully hoping to escape the animal within himself, the white man debased the Negro, surely, but at the same time he debased himself." (p. 226)

Southern University-Baton Rouge

Charles Vincent

FIRST SETTLERS OF POINTE COUPEE. by Winston de Ville. (New Orleans: Polyanthos, 1974. Index.60 pp. Index \$10.00.)

Pointe Coupee was one of the earliest Louisiana areas to be visited by those daring traders and adventurers the French called *coureurs de bois*. The early history of this most historic and interesting parish remains to be written, but this little volume compiled by the indefatigable genealogist and historian Winston de Ville should greatly ease the path of the micro-historian who will undertake the task.

Mr. de Ville has abstracted here the marriage, baptism, and burial records for the years 1737-1750. He organizes the abstracts by family groups rather than chronologically, an arrangement of great convenience for the genealogist or for the historian who needs to check a date. The abstracts, listed under the name of the groom, the defunct, or the child being baptized, are easy to use. The importance of Pointe Coupee in early colonial history is reflected in the index: it is a veritable *Who's Who* of early Louisiana, with names such as Calais, Decoux, Germain, Haussey, Mayeux (Maieux), Poche, Prevost, Richard, Roy, and others. This is a volume everyone interested in early Pointe Coupee and early Louisiana will need to acquire.

University of Southwestern Louisiana

Mathé Allain

CONTEMPORARY ATTAKAPAS PERSONALITY

Pearl Mary Segura

Parl Mary Segura was born on June 12, 1909, in Lafayette Louisiana, to Joseph Sidney Segura and Celestine Gutierrez. She had four brothers and sisters: William Aubion (deceased); Libby Mary; Joseph Sidney, Jr.; and Joseph James.

After graduation from Mt. Carmel High School in 1927, Miss Segura attended the University of Southwestern Louisiana, then Southwestern Louisiana Institute. She received a bachelor's degree in 1930, then attended the Louisiana State University where in 1941 she received a bachelor's degree in Library Science. Since then, she has attended Tulane University, Columbia University, the University of Illinois, and the University of Houston.

Her career in education began with an assignment as teacher-librarian at Indian Bayou High School in 1930. She then occupied the same position at Maurice High School until joining the staff of Stephens Memorial Library at the University of Southwestern Louisiana in 1941. Since 1962, "Miss Pearl" as she is known around the library, has been presiding over the Jefferson Caffery Louisiana Room of Dupre Library, making available to researchers her wealth of information on Louisiana in general and the Acadians in particular.

Her awesome variety of interests is reflected in her many membership. She is, naturally, a member of the American Library Association, the Southwestern Library Association, the Louisiana Library Association, the Special Libraries Association, and the Association of College and Reference Libraries. A long-time student of Louisiana history and practising genealogist, she belongs to the Louisiana Historical Association, the the Attakapas Historical Association, the Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Society, National Trust for Historic Preservation as well as the Daughters of the American Revolution (of which she is vice-regent) and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Her interest in music, painting and poetry (she has published numerous poems) is revealed by her affiliation with the Metropolitan Opera Guild, the Lafayette Art Association, and the Louisiana State Poetry Society, and her interest in local lore and flora by her membership in the Louisiana Folklore Society and the American Camellia Society.

Her volume *The Acadians in Fact and Fiction: A Classified Bibliography* was published in 1955 and a revised, updated version is planned for publication in 1976 by the USL History Series. Her articles have appeared in the *Southwestern Louisiana Journal*, *Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Genealogical Institute*, *Louisiana History*, and the *Attakapas Gazette*.

Listed in the *Dictionary of International Biography*, *Who's Who of American Women*, and *Who's Who in the South and Southwest*, Miss Segura is also a member of a number of honorary organizations such as Phi Kappa Phi, Delta Kappa Gamma, Kappa Kappa Rote, and Beta Phi Mu. She will retire from the library during the summer of 1975, but not from researching and writing so that the readers of the *Gazette* can look forward to many contributions from this indefatigable student of Acadian history.

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THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF THE
ATTAKAPAS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

On Saturday, October 25, 1975, the Attakapas Historical Association held its ninth annual conference at Oakborne Country Club in Lafayette. President Vaughan Baker welcomed the members and guests and introduced the first speaker, Father Charles Zaunbrecher. Father Zaunbrecher, pastor of St. Jules Catholic Church in Lafayette, presented a most informative talk treating Robert's Cove, an island of German culture in the Attakapas Prairie. He traced their flight from Prussian militarism in the early 1870s to their eventual establishment in present-day Acadia Parish. In addition, Father Zaunbrecher discussed the transplanted Alsatians' close family ties, their devout Catholic faith, and the agricultural factors which forced them to cultivate rice.

Dennis Gibson, the program chairman, then introduced a team of four University of Southwestern Louisiana architecture students who presented a slide show treating numerous historical homes in Washington, Louisiana. Following the pictorial presentation, association members attended either a genealogy seminar at the Jefferson Caffery Louisiana Room in Dupre Library on the University of Southwestern Louisiana campus, or the Louisiana Native Crafts Festival at the Lafayette Natural History Museum and Planetarium.

TRAGEDY ON BUZZARD'S PRAIRIE

by David C. Edmonds

On the east bank of Bayou Bourbeux, along a now defunct section of roadway from Vermilionville to Opelousas, lie the barely visible remains of an ancient farm house. A close inspection of the site reveals a pile of charred and rotting bricks underneath a heavy growth of Virginia creeper and poison ivy. Could this have been the fireplace where two terrified little girls—one black and one white—huddled together for protection from the exploding cannon shells and hostile bullets? In a nearby clump of wild blackberry and sumac bushes, amidst some broken china and a few boards of eternal cypress, there is the suggestion of a depression in the ground. One wonders if this was the water well where one of the most bizarre incidents of the Civil War in Acadiana took place.

There is no mistake about the location. A number of documents, including succession records, title conveyances, and Civil War maps, establish conclusively that this is, in fact, the site where Desire and Sarah Arnaud, nee Burleigh, chose to build their future. It is also the site of a lamentable Louisiana tragedy.

Louis Francois Desire Arnaud was born on April 11, 1817 in the tiny village of Jansin Canton, Arrondissement of Barcelonnette, Department of the Lower Alps, France.(1) According to his *Passe-port a l'Etrangere*, Arnaud moved to the United States via Mexico in September 1848 eventually settling near Grand Coteau, Louisiana in St. Landry Parish.(2) Shortly thereafter, he wooed and won the hand of Sarah Burleigh, the widowed daughter of a relatively prosperous cotton planter of the same neighborhood.(3) Sarah, by virtue of her marriage to Arnaud, also became a subject of France.(4)

In 1854 Sarah and Desire acquired a two hundred arpent tract of land on "Buzzard's Prairie" just to the north of the opulent Hypolite Chretien plantation (see map). The property was split by a convenient north-south roadway which, two miles to the south, crossed over Bayou Carencro and continued on to the village of Vermilionville; about a mile to the north the road traversed Bayou Bourbeux and led toward Opelousas.

By 1861, when Louisiana seceded from the Union, the couple was prospering. In addition to a comfortable Acadian style home with a separate kitchen, the Arnaud's possessed a large barn, a cotton and corn house, several slave cottages, an unspecified number of livestock and about twelve adult Negro slaves. The dwellings, together with a fifty arpent tract of heavily wooded land along the Bourbeux, were enclosed by a lengthy cypress panel fence.(5) Inside this enclosure oxen, beef cattle, mules, horses, and other livestock were raised. The remaining land was devoted to the cultivation of cotton, corn, and occasionally yams, depending on relative prices. The entire plantation was bordered by a deep drainage ditch and a three-foot sod fence, a not uncommon sight in pre-barbed wire Louisiana.

As the war dragged on, however, the Arnaud's fortunes reversed. In the first place, they were not blessed with children. Worse still, Sarah's eyesight began failing so that by 1863 she was almost totally blind. The revenues from farming began to dwindle under Confederate price rigging, stifling regulations, and soft currency. As if that wasn't bad enough, the Bayou Carencro and Bayou Bourbeux crossings nearby became popular camping sites for the omnipresent Texas and Louisiana Confederates.(6) Finally, the good southern citizens—including French ones—were constantly levied upon to support the cause with produce from both stores and field.

And then the Yankees came. The first invasion occurred in April and May 1863, when Major-General Nathaniel P. Banks led the Nineteenth Army Corps up the Teche, through Vermilionville, and on toward Opelousas and Alexandria.(7) For two long days in April 1863, an endless column of muddy foot soldiers, artillery pieces, mule drawn supply wagons and cavalry forces plodded slowly past the Arnaud residence. They flocked by the hundreds

*A Water Stop in Acadiana*

to the water well, drawing and drinking, pouring and soaking. Many of the hardy infantrymen mischievously splashed water while shouting out crude parodies of military commands. Most, refreshed by the cool water, marched away singing:

Oh, we'll hang Jeff Davis
from a tall palmetto tree(8)

Behind the military column came the civilian wagons and oxcarts loaded with "impedimenta" stolen from houses along the way. Then came legions of uniformed stragglers, runaway slaves, and campfollowers, from the very young to the very old, driving before them every conceivable farm animal encountered along the route. These groups were interested in much more than water. Straggling soldiers and former slaves alike flanked both sides of the road. They ducked in and out of buildings taking anything which could be moved; anything too heavy to be carried was destroyed or rendered useless to its owner.(9)

Arnaud, along with many other French citizens tried desperately to protect his property by flying the French tricolor and displaying a set of "protection papers" declaring him to be neutral.(10) A certain neighbor, much less prudent than Arnaud, defiantly raised the Stars and Bars and demanded protection as a non-combatant. "Are you loyal to these United States?" he was asked. "Sir," he replied, "my loyalty is only to the Confederacy." For his impudence his house and outbuildings were reduced to ashes.(11)

Arnaud's efforts to protect his property were also futile. Many years later, an embittered and feeble Sarah recounted the event. "When the Federal troops came," she recalled, "they took a new buggy and harness owned by my husband... They also took horse collars, trace chains and bridles. Also saddles, mules and all the fowls we had." Other items taken from Arnaud's farm included hogs, a horse cart, capotes, pantaloons, silk vests, hats, cravats, shoes, gold wedding rings, earrings, a gold cross, Confederate money, towels, and a French double-barrelled shotgun. The marauders also smashed most of the furniture, broke the china, carried away all the preserved food, and, in the most contemptible act of all, stuffed portions of dead farm animals and offal down the water well.

In addition to these depredations the Arnauuds suffered from the official policy of seizure and confiscation carried out by the infamous Colonel Thomas Chickering of the Forty-first Massachusetts Cavalry.(12) On May 4, 1863, for example, a small detachment of cavalry, accompanied by several large wagons bearing the imprint USA, proceeded to empty the Frenchman's cotton house of its contents. Arnaud, unable to communicate in the language of the trespassers, protested vehemently in his native tongue. His sole compensation for the loss was a receipt presented by a young officer stating,

"This will certify that Lieut. [Lawrence] Conlin, 41st Mass. Vols., on the 4th day of May, 1863, seized and confiscated for the use of the United States Government from Mr. Louis Francois [Desire Arnaud], of Grand Coteau, 19 bales cotton.
By order Lieut-Col. Sargent, Prov.-Marshall (13)

With the departure of the Federal army, a badly depressed Desire Arnaud began to survey the damage. The condition of the well was such that drinking water had to be procured from ditches and puddles and strained through cotton cloth before it was fit to drink. All the able-bodied slaves had followed the "Linkum Sojers" to become what the Yankees jokingly referred to as "Abe's delights".(14) The loss of the slaves, draft animals, and implements according to a complaint filed with Grand Coteau's justice of the peace, "deprived [Arnaud] of the means of cultivating his crop for the support of himself and his helpless wife."(15)

Arnaud, of course, was not alone in his misery. His neighbors to the north, Joseph Boudreaux, and Don Louis Savoie, lost even more livestock. Across the Bourbeux, Urbain Lavergne and Theodore Devalcourt lost heavily. The senseless plunder also affected his easternmost neighbor, Joseph Miller. On Bayou Carencro, Thelismar and Benjamin Guidry were left almost destitute as was Oge Guilbeaux and Valsin Leger. At Chretien Point, literally hundreds of slaves deserted the expansive plantation, forcing that once regal mansion into a precipitous decline which has not been reversed to this day.(16)

On the brighter side, it was not yet too late for spring planting. Moreover, the Burleigh family, including Sarah's brothers William and James, as well as her sister Penelope and her husband Joseph Sibille, suffered much less and could lend some assistance. Finally, Arnaud's many friends in some of the less affected areas of St. Landry Parish provided food, labor, fowl and draft animals. Eventually, Arnaud tied a handkerchief about his face, removed his black hat, shoed away the Carrion Crow vultures(17) on the edge of the water well, and, with the assistance of friends, had himself lowered into the odoriferous cavity where he removed the offensive matter. By mid-summer 1863, after a great deal of hard work, the little plantation on the Bourbeux appeared to be headed toward a bumper fall harvest of yams and maize.

But it was not to be. Even while Arnaud was concerning himself with the cockleburrs and coffeeweeds, General Banks, now back in New Orleans, was supervising preparations for the "Great Texas Overland Expedition". In a repeat of the spring performance, Banks, in early October, marched his Army of the Gulf northwestwardly from Berwick Bay through Franklin, New Iberia and Vermilionville where he went into camp near Pinhook Bridge. Had the expedition gone according to plan, the Union forces would have marched west from Vermilionville, crossed the Sabine at Nibletts Bluff, and "planted the Union flag in Texas."(18)

Instead of turning west as planned, the main body of Banks army moved toward Opelousas on the same road as in the spring. Unlike the spring expedition, however, the Nineteenth Army Corps went into camp on the Carencro where it remained for some ten days. Meanwhile, the Thirteenth Army Corps, which did not participate in the spring offensive, went into camp three miles north on the banks of Bayou Bourbeux. (19) Arnaud, for all his suffering in the spring, now found himself scissored between two units of Union invaders. Once more he raised the tricolor and requested protection as a French neutral.

The little Frenchman must have dreaded the prospect of once again being preyed upon by the sons of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Maine, Connecticut and Rhode Island. This time, however, Arnaud's problems would be caused by the "westerners" of the Thirteenth Army Corps, the self proclaimed "heroes of Vicksburg", from Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, and Ohio. Though predominantly Protestant, the westerners were heavy drinkers, inveterate gamblers, barroom brawlers, and so ill-disciplined as to make the "nutmegs" of the Nineteenth Army Corps appear like perfect gentlemen. Dr. Harris Beecher, assistant regimental surgeon of the Seventy-fifth New York characterized them as taking a "special delight in destroying every specie of rebel property that came within their reach, whether serviceable to them or not."(20)

There was, moreover, a great deal of incongruity in the attitudes and behavior of the Thirteenth Corps westerners. On one hand, the extant diaries and letters reveal deep-seated religious convictions and love of country; on the other, the Midwesterners exhibited a total lack of sensitivity regarding the sufferings of the innocent civilians of Louisiana who were considered as "secesh traitors, spies and white trash."(21) Typical is the letter of an Illinois soldier writing from Bayou Carencro.

From New Iberia to Carrion Crow Bayou(sic) the country is settled mostly by French. One half of them are yet French citizens, although they have lived here some 20 years. I must confess that I detest the man who has enjoyed all the privileges of an American Citizen for 20 years and yet not think enough of his country to take out naturalization papers...They hoist the French flag and ask for protection. Let them be for us or against us. I ignore all neutrality. (22)

Armed with this mental attitude, the westerners indulged in every conceivable depredation short of rape and murder from Berwick Bay to Opelousas, Washington, and Barre's Landing.(23) Desire Arnaud watched helplessly as his yam patch yielded up its fruits to the invaders. The corn crop was harvested "for military purposes" by a detachment of soldiers led by Lieutenant Silas Baldwin of the Ninety-sixth Ohio Regiment.(24) The cotton house, cornhouse, barn, and slave buildings were emptied of contents and then stripped of siding and flooring which was used as beds for soldiers or fuel for campfires. Floorboards were taken even from parts of the dwelling house. The railings from the cypress panel fence disappeared, one by one, as did the livestock. Even the posts were pulled out of the ground. Finally, Arnaud, along with many of his male neighbors, was arrested as a possible Confederate spy and confined in a primitive stockade underneath a large live oak tree on Thelismar Guidry's property near Carencro Crossing.

Between October 17, when Arnaud was first arrested, and October 21, when the Yankees marched on Opelousas, other contemptible acts were perpetrated on the little plantation. Soldiers of the Eighty-third Ohio Regiment, who were encamped just north of the house, converted a portion of Arnaud's yard and gallery into a slaughter pen. Cattle, swine, and other livestock were driven into an area enclosed by a five-foot picket fence; there, they were butchered and stripped of only the most edible portions. The carcasses and offal were left to attract the Carrion Crow vultures which soon descended upon the farm by, the thousands.(25)

As the Yankees abandoned the Carencro and Bourbeux camps for the Federal reoccupation of Opelousas,(26) Desire Arnaud and his friends were released. One can only imagine his agony as he walked the short distance from Bayou Carencro to his home. The corn and most of the yam patch were gone; only the frames of the outbuildings remained. The ubiquitous Carrion Crow buzzards were roosting on his rooftop, and the stench was intolerable. Nevertheless his wife was alive and unharmed, and the hated Yankees were finally gone. Or were they? Ten days later, on November 1, 1863, they marched back to their old campsites on the Bourbeux and Carencro.

At precisely one p.m. on the following afternoon, Captain Jeremiah Gue of the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry was shot to death while foraging for sweet potatoes and was robbed of clothing, boots, and a time piece before the very eyes of his stunned comrades. According to eyewitnesses, Gue was assassinated without provocation at the edge of the Carencro encampment by a group of horsemen wearing Federal uniforms. Whether Jayhawkers or Confederates dressed as Yankees was never known. Nonetheless, Arnaud, along with a dozen or so other residents in the general vicinity, was arrested as a possible accomplice and sent to the Yankee encampment for interrogation.(27)

On the morning of November 3, an unidentified neighbor, or possibly a relative called on Mrs. Arnaud. Finding her ill, hungry and alone, except for two very ancient and faithful former slaves and a small black girl named Rachael, the visitor went for help. Shortly thereafter two other old slave women and a small white girl known to the writer only as

Modeste, arrived with several baskets of provisions, including *pain maize*, buttermilk, pumpkins, and a concoction of some old secret family nostrum designed to ameliorate Mrs. Arnaud's malaise.

Throughout the morning, the ladies heard the ominous sounds of small arms fire and cannonading on the north side of Bayou Bourbeux. In addition small numbers of mounted Yankees kept going past the house, first one way then the other. Clearly something was going on. Finally, just a few minutes past twelve noon, all hell broke loose. The noise from across the Bourbeux became one steady deafening roar which rendered individual explosions indiscernable. Unknown to the frightened females, the Bayou Bourbeux encampment was being overwhelmed by superior numbers of Confederate Texans.(28)

To the terrified ladies in the house, the roar seemed to be getting louder and the fighting closer. Indeed, Confederate artillery shells, aimed at the retreating Yankees, were exploding all around. Rachael and Modeste, crying with fright, were ordered into the fireplace by an old slave woman with instructions to remain there where they would be safe from the explosions and the bullets now impacting against the house. One of the little girls thought that the older women were praying "but couldn't be sure for all the noise." (29)

If Mrs. Arnaud could have seen, or if anyone in the house had dared look, they would have witnessed that portion of the Battle of Bayou Bourbeux which took place on the east bank. On the road outside the house a train of supply wagons some two miles long driven by black teamsters and pulled by muleteams was rushing "over the prairie in a flat stampede" heading "pell mell" south toward the Carencro.(30) From the woods near Bayou Bourbeux came the "heroes of Vicksburg", many of whom had discarded their rifles in panic and were now running for their lives.

Back on the Carencro, several thousand Federal soldiers were ordered to abandon their freshly cooked meal of pork and sweet potatoes and move "on the double quick" to the support of their Union brethren trampling across Arnaud's fields.(31) One of these, Private Harry Watts of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, recorded in his diary that as they approached the Arnaud house, the Union forces on the Bourbeux "came out of the woods onto the prairie double quick running for dear life, the mules a-snoorting, the drivers a whipping and cussing and men riding, others on foot, helter-skelter, with the rebel cavalry in their rear a-coming on at a full charge." (32)

One of the most vivid personal accounts was that recorded by Major H.A. Fenney, paymaster of the Twenty-third Wisconsin who was trying to make his getaway with the Federal payroll in a mule-powered ambulance wagon.(33) Fenney was accompanied by his assistant, Major Bridgon, who was firing at the Texas cavalry from the rear of the wagon, and a black ambulance driver, Private Jonathan Pratt of the Third Colored Louisiana Pioneer Corps (Union). Pratt had recently left his master's home, that of Confederate General John Pratt, near Opelousas and knew only too well his fate if captured.

As the ambulance approached Arnaud's property Pratt decided to take a short cut rather than follow the meandering road.(See map.) Unfortunately for the former slave, Arnaud's sod fence and ditch forced the group to parallel the obstacle until they could turn south on the road in front of the Frenchman's house. The mounted Texans, however, jumped the ditch, crossed to the back of Arnaud's house, and were rapidly approaching from the side. "It appeared as though our chances for going to Dixie were of the first class", wrote Fenney. But just as the Texans were flagging the paymaster down, a company of soldiers from the Forty-sixth Indiana sprang from the southern ditch and, firing rapidly, dropped three Texans on the spot.

Another Texan, who spurred his horse to the rear in an attempt to escape the ambush, crashed head-on into an oncoming Yankee wagon. The unidentified Confederate was propelled forward by his momentum, glanced off the side of the wagon, and landed in a heap beside the road. The black teamsters, unable to free the tangle of dead or dying animals,

abandoned their burden and moved off afoot. Several other Texans came up, examined their wounded companion and, on finding that his right leg was shattered, carefully removed him to Arnaud's front gallery. There he remained for several hours crying out in pain. (34)

For some unexplained reason, one of the Texans rode his horse onto the porch of Arnaud's house and then through the large front door. On his exit, an officer inquired if anyone was in the house. "Just a sick lady and some old darkies," he answered. "Well get them the hell out before they all get killed," commanded the superior. According to oral history, the stranded females, including two very frightened little girls, were mounted on horses with the soldiers and were hastily deposited several hundred yards away among a group of civilians who had come out to delight in the Yankee rout. (35)

William Burleigh, Sarah's brother, would never forget that day. At the time he lived in the Burleigh family home, a large Acadian house near the village of Grand Coteau. Frightened by the possibility that the battle would spill over onto his property, he had sent his wife and children to stay with relatives east of Grand Coteau. During the afternoon of November 3, Sarah was brought to his house "by two or three negroes (*sic*), in a half-naked condition." Bleeding from scratches, hysterical, and perhaps too sick to comprehend what was happening, she could not speak for days. (36)

Back on Arnaud's property, the Union forces which had arrived from the Bayou Carencro encampment, their numbers bolstered by the few who had escaped the initial assault, were preparing a counter attack. (37) With drums beating and flags flying, the Yankees advanced in battle formation over the tortured ground. The right flank, supported by an artillery barrage, moved forward slowly over the field where corn once flourished. The center of the Union line crossed the ditch, dodged craters made by exploding shells and advanced through the yam patch and past the house where a young Texan lay dying on the porch. On retaking the Bourbeux campground, the Yankees hastily buried the dead, picked up their wounded and rapidly fell back to Vermilionville, some of them singing the latest composition:

With protection papers in their pockets
they pounced upon us like a rocket (38)

For the third time a sad little man who had come to America with high hopes surveyed the damage. It was hopeless. Desire Arnaud went into the remains of his once happy home, sat down on the floor and wept. He remained there for days. His brothers-in law, James and William Burleigh, came each day with food and tried to persuade Arnaud to abandon the damaged and reeking house. Arnaud refused. "He was very much discouraged and downhearted and had no means of living...the place was in a perfect state of desolation," recalled William Burleigh. (39) Several days later a close friend, Joseph Boudreaux who similarly suffered, went to Arnaud's house. Upon the visitor's arrival, "he [Arnaud] came to the door crying and said the Yankees had taken everything he had." (40) Boudreaux also failed to persuade him to abandon the house.

Finally a Confederate soldier, Arnaud's nephew of whom the Frenchman was very proud, stopped by while on furlough from the Twenty-eighth Louisiana Regiment. Augustus Burleigh recalled:

I found my uncle's place gutted. There was no corn, no stock, no chickens, [and] nothing to eat. There was no fencing and a terrible stench about the place owing to the Federals having butchered stock there. There [were] about 150 hides lying about the place. The houses were broken open and nothing but a skeleton remained of most of them. (41)

Desire Arnaud still would not leave.

On December 10, 1863, more than a month after the Yankees had departed, William Burleigh was in the town of Grand Coteau running errands when his nephew, Augustus, rode up shouting that he had better come quick. "Something terrible has happened to Uncle Desire." Augustus and William rode as fast as their skinny chargers would carry them over the three or four miles distance to Arnaud's place. There they found Joseph Boudreaux, Urbaine Lavergne, Don Louis Savoie and Joseph Miller standing around the water well.(42) A familiar old black hat lay on the ground. The well contained the emaciated remains of Louis Francois Desire Arnaud, dead at age forty-six.

The immediate speculation was that Arnaud had ended his own life in the depths of depression. Drowning was the apparent cause of death and there were no marks on the body to indicate foul play. Nonetheless someone remembered that the notorious Ozeme Carriere and his cutthroat band of Jayhawkers had been seen nearby only the day before.(43) Many a mysterious death could be attributed to that "pack of murderers and thieves." Maybe they had dropped him down the well. Still others noted that Desire seemed to be recovering and had talked about the need to clean out the well. Perhaps an accident...

As memories dimmed, the speculation grew wilder. Depending on the source, Arnaud's death was attributed to an embittered former slave, a Yankee straggler, a family member or a neighbor. Arnaud, it was suggested, was the only civilian who died as a result of the Battle of Bayou Bourbeux.(44) Whatever the circumstances, Arnaud's demise remains a mystery to this day.

Epilogue

All that remained of Arnaud's property--the pock-marked land, a few damaged buildings, and four head of cattle which somehow evaded the butcher's axe--was sold for \$2,062.78 in September 1865.(45) Sarah Arnaud, acting as a citizen of France, filed a petition against the United States Government in 1882 in which she claimed damages amounting to \$8,237.50 resulting from the Federal occupation. The lengthy depositions of eyewitnesses, together with other documentation supporting the claim, constituted the single most important source for this article. For all the great personal loss, destruction and suffering, Mrs. Arnaud was eventually awarded the paltry sum of \$2,450.25 "with interest of 5 percent from the 4th of may."(46)

Sarah Arnaud resided with her brother, William Burleigh, in the house where they were both born and reared, until her death in 1891. William died three years later. The house stands today in the town of Grand Coteau where it is currently occupied by William's grandson, Richard Burleigh. Desire's good friend, Joseph Boudreaux, survived to 1909. Urbain Lavergne expired in 1881.(47) His house on the west bank of Bayou Bourbeux has survived to the present, as has Thelismar Guidry's residence on the Carencro. The old Chretien mansion stands elegantly, though in a shameless state of deterioration.

About 1920, Mrs. Willis Courville, presently of Sunset, Louisiana, witnessed an unusual sight for the times. While shopping in a grocery store, she remembers that two very old ladies, one white and one black, seemed to recognized each other. Modeste and Rachael embraced and, with tears streaming down their faces, recalled that terrible day so long ago when the two were very young and had huddled together in a fireplace.

Very little physical evidence of Desire and Sarah's farm has been preserved. The ditches still drain the land, but not a trace of the old road remains. Generations of electronic-laden "treasure seekers" have long since swept the property clean of battlefield artifacts. Even the Carrion Crow cultures are gone, all but extinct. The fields where sweet potatoes, cotton, and Indian maize once flourished are now planted are now cultivated with soybeans. A small sweetgum tree casts a cooling shade over the spot where a young Texan lies interred. Strolling

over the grounds, amidst such tranquil surroundings, one wonders what it was really like on that November day in 1863 with all the noise, the agony, and the destruction. But most of all, one wonders just how Louis Francois Desire Arnaud wound up in the bottom of that well.

FOOTNOTES

1. *Extrait des Registres de l'Etat Civil de la Commune de Barcelonnette*. File Number 251, French and American Claims Commission. Sarah Arnaud, Augustus Burleigh adm. vs. the United States, Washington, D.C., 1883. Hereafter cited as French and American Claims Commission.

2. "Police Generale de France. Passe-Port a l'Etranger." French and American Claims Commission.

3. Sara Burleigh was born on June 2, 1809 to Robert Burleigh and Mary Taylor of Grand Coteau, Louisiana. She was married to Stanislaus Gardiner in 1829. Donald Hebert, *Southwestern Louisiana Records*, 2 vols. (Eunice, La.: Privately Printed, 1974), 1, p. 109; 11, p. 167.

4. Sarah became a citizen of France on May 15, 1863. "L'Etrangere qui aura epouse un francais, suivra la condition de son mari," Chapter 1, Article 13, Civil Code of France. French and American Claims Commission, p. 2.

5. A cypress panel fence was constructed by connecting four or five "rails", or boards to posts set nine to ten feet apart. Arnaud's fence was about fifty acres long, comprising 50,000 feet of fencing and some 1,100 posts. French and American Claims Commission, Closing Brief, p. 1.

7. For primary source material pertaining to the Federal invasion of Louisiana during the spring of 1863, consult *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* [Washington, D.C., 1889], Series 1, XV, pp. 325-383. Hereafter cited as the *Official Records*.

8. Harris H. Beecher and Elias P. Pellet, *Record of the 114th Regiment N.T.S.V.* (Norwich, N.Y., 1866), pp. 62-83, 169-190.

9. These depredations are thoroughly documented in numerous publications including Beecher and Pellet, *114th Regiment*, pp. 62-190, *Official Records*, XV, pp. 325-383; James K. Hosmer, *The Color Guard*, (Boston, 1864), pp. 123-147; Henry Allen, *Federal Troops in Western Louisiana, 1863-1864* (Shreveport, 1865).

10. Protection papers usually consisted of a statement from a local justice of the peace declaring the individual to be a citizen of some foreign country. These were then presented to a Federal official along with a request for protection. A guard was usually posted at the residence; in most instances, the sentry then proceeded to ignore intrusions.

11. Elden B. Maddocks, *History of the 26th Maine Regiment* (Bangor, 1899), pp. 34-38.

12. Sarah Arnaud Deposition, French and American Claims Commission. Chickering's exploits are described in Thomas E. Chickering, *Diary of 41st regiment infantry, Massachusetts Volunteers* (Boston, 1863).

13. French and American Claims Commission.

14. Beecher, *114th Regiment*, pp. 182, 186. Lawrence Van Alstyne, *Diary of an Enlisted Man* (New Haven, Conn., 1910), p. 194.

15. Statement dated May 26, 1863 in the office of John F. Smith, Justice of the Peace, Fourth Ward, St. Landry Parish, French and American Claims Commission.

16. Ibid. Oral tradition. Herman de Bachele Seebold, *Old Louisiana Plantation Homes* (New Orleans, 1941), I, pp. 342-347.

17. The Carrion Crow vultures (*Coragyps atavus*) gave its name to Bayou Carencro, earlier known as Bayou Carrion Crow, and Carencro or Buzzards Prairie. John R. Swanton, *Indian Tribes of the Lower Mississippi Valley* (Washington, 1911), p. 363. Several generations of trigger happy residents as well as chemical poisons have rendered the once abundant bird all but extinct.

18. *Official Records*, Series 1, XXVL, pp. 332-395.

19. Ibid., pp. 366-369, 377-379.

20. Beecher, *Record of the 114th Regiment*, pp. 255-256.

21. Letter from New Orleans dated November 12, 1863 from a was correspondent identified only as H.A (probably Major H.A. Fenney, paymaster of the Twenty-third Wisconsin). Madison (Wisconsin) *State Journal*, November 25, 1863, p. 2.

22. Letter from J.M.S. at Scare Crow bayou, Louisiana dated October 17, 1863. Published in the *Lacon Illinois Gazette*, November 11, 1863.

23. Discipline was so bad in Vermilionville that citizens were "authorized to organize themselves into a patrol for the protection...against marauders and thieves, white or black." Order of Major-General E.O.C. Ord, *Official Records*, XXVI, p. 763. Most of the Thirteenth Corps soldiers were irate over this order.

24. French and American Claims Commission.

25. This practice was not uncommon. A group of "Cerebral Connoisseurs" slaughtered dozens of cattle at Oge Guilbeau's residence on the banks of Bayou Carencro, consumed the brains and tongue, and left the carcasses for the buzzards. *Ibid*. Oral Tradition.

26. Sometime between October 21 and November 1, Banks decided to abandon the overland expedition in favor of an amphibious assault. Federal troops then began a slow retrograde movement from Opelousas to the Carencro, Vermilionville, and New Iberia. *Official Records*, XXVI, pp. 366-379.

27. *Official Records*, XXVI, pp. 355-356. There are numerous extant diary accounts of Gue's death, including A.A. Rigby's "Civil War Journal," Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa.

29. Oral tradition.

30. Letter, Colonel James R. Slack to Ann, "Slack Correspondence," Indiana State Library Archives, Indianapolis, Indiana.

31. Thomas Bringham, *History of the 46th Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry [Indiana, 1888]*, pp. 77-79.

32. Harry Watts, "Diary," November, 1863 entries, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis.

33. Fenney's narrative may be found in Frank Moore, ed., *The Rebellion Record: A Diary of American Events* (New York, 1865), VIII, pp. 151-153.

34. The cavalryman's leg was amputated later in the afternoon by a surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Indiana. Nevertheless, he expired before nightfall and was interred in a shallow grave near the front steps of the Arnaud home. There he remains to the present. A portion of this young soldier's tragic tale can be found in *A History of the Trials and Hardships of the 24th Indiana Volunteer Infantry* (Indianapolis, 1913), pp. 92-93.

35. Oral tradition.

36. William Burleigh deposition, French and American Claims Commission.

37. Watts, "Diary", Slack, "Correspondence", and Bringham, *46th Indiana*.

38. John A. Bering and Thomas Montgomery, *History of the 48th Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry* (Hillsboro, (Ohio), 1880), pp. 110-111.

39. William Burleigh deposition, French and American Claims Commission.

40. Joseph Boudreaux deposition, French and American Claims Commission.

41. Joseph Boudreaux deposition, French and American Claims Commission.

41. Augustus Burleigh deposition, French and American Claims Commission.

42. William Burleigh deposition, French and American Claims Commission.

43. Carriere and his band of Jayhawkers were blamed for numerous depredations in St. Landry Parish, including murder, rape, extortion, intimidation, incendiarism, rustling, pillaging, and other heinous crimes. So notorious was this group that Confederate authorities sanctioned summary execution for those captured. *Official Records*, XXVI, p. 342; XXXIV, pp.962-977. See also the *New Orleans Era-Supplement*, November 21, 1863, p. 3.

44. Oral tradition.

45. Desire Arnaud Succession Record, Number 2726, 1865, St. Landry Parish Courthouse, Opelousas, Louisiana.

46. "Award," French and American Claims Commission.

47. Funeral Register, 1819-1930, Church of the Sacred Heart, Grand Coteau, Louisiana.

Census of the Attakapas, 1809*

Contributed by
Mary Elizabeth Sanders

Attakapas Company Papers, 1808-1810 - We Barthelemy Grevemberg, Chevalier Declouet, Vincent Labbe . . . made an estimate . . . of the inhabitants of Attakapas for the year 1809 (Very loose translation; part of the paper has deteriorated) Attakapas 29 9bre 1809 (the above named 3 signed the document)*

	Landowner	Slaves	Frontage	Estimated Value	Tax
	Jean Dugat		3 1/2-400	1(00)	34
3 0	Amant Dugat	4	4 700	2"	34-3/4
4 50	Pierre Richard	6	6 900	3	1-1/4
13 50	André Martin)	18	10 2,000	6	69
6 0	Marin Martin)	8	10 2,000	6	69
	For the account of the) Company)	"	23-1/2 900	3	1-1/4
6 0	Veuve Silvain Saunnier	8	"		
	Marguerite Dugat)		3 250		83-1/2
	Joseph Granger)		5 500	1	67-1/4
	Joseph Broussard)		4 550	1	84-1/4
	Marguerite Hebert (2 150		51
	Charles Hebert)		4 350	1	17-1/4
	Pierrot Dugat)		3-1/2 400	1	34
	Michel Leger)		4 400	1	34
	Pierre Breau		4 400		34
	Louise Bonnain		4 400	1"	34
	(Crossed out)			1	34
	Joseph Broussard		1 100		34
	Veuve Jean Bapte Cormier	6	10 1800	6	2
	Louis (or Louise) Trahan	"	11 1200	4	34-3/4

OCCIDENTALE - DU VERMILLON

	Landowner	Slaves	Frontage	Estimated Value	Tax
3 0	Joseph Guedry	4	13	\$1800	6 2
	Meme Coulée				
	Beaninouk		40	600	2 0-3/4
3 75	Jean Charle Hebert	5	5	900	2 34-3/4
	Moyse Hebert		5	400	1 34
	Leufroy Beaudrot		5	200	67
1 50	Jacque Faustin	2	8	600	2 0-3/4
	75 Peaul Guedry	1	7	500	1 67-1/4
2 25	Bapt Guedry	3	8	600	2 0-3/4

*Original in the L.S.U. Archives

Landowner	Slaves	Frontage	Estimated Value	Tax
Louis Hebert		5	400	1 34
Veuve Peaul Trahan		5	350	1 17-1/4
Veuve Colas Cobit (?)		1	70	24
Hypolite Trahan		2	140	46
Pierre Trahan		1	70	24
Francois Hebert		4	150	51
Marin Mouton fils	6	4	800	2 68
Salvador Mouton		4	400	1 34
Martin Soudric (or e)		3	200	67
Silvestre Mouton		10	300	1 0-1/4
Pierre Darbi, Mulatre		20	600	2 0-3/4
Veuve Freme Robichot		15	500	1 67-1/4
Pierre Lapointe		2	100	34
Pierre Dugat		24	1000	3 34-1/2
Cheril (?) Reeves (?)		2	100	34
Veuve Simon Gaspard		1	50	17
Thomas Pear		19	900	32 (unclear)
The heirs of Theodore Broussard (?)		5 (?)	250 (?)	83-1/2
Pierre LeBert		6	700	2 34-3/4
Pierre Cormier	2	3-1/2	500	1 68
Charles Peek	4	5	600	2 0-3/4
Cadet St. Julien		9	700	2 34-3/4
Auguste Boyer		3	300	1 0-1/4
Succession (of) Lisette Masse		11	550	1 85
Bonhomme Masse		3	150	51
Charles (?) St. Pierre		1-1/2	100	34
Jean Leger		10	1000	3 34-1/2
Francoise, Mulatresse		3	180	61
Guillaume Lin (Lynx)		5	300	1 0-1/4

QUARTIER DE LA BUTTE & PRAIRIE SOREL
(DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE COMPLETE)

3	0	Jean Mouton, fils	4 (?)	14	1500	5	1-3/4
		Le meme		8	200		67
3	0	Joseph Laignon	4	6	1000	3	34-1/2
		Le Meme		6	600	2	0-3/4
		Le meme		4	100		34
		Alexis Breau		10	800	2	68
		Valeri Martin		10	800	2	68
		Le meme		10	500	1	67-1/4
		Joseph Babin		5	400	1	34
		Amant Thibodeau		8	400	1	34
75		Joseph Breau	1	5	600	2	0-3/4
75		Jacquart (?) Gilbert	1	7	900	3	1-1/4
6	25	Pierre Dugat	11	11	1400	4	68-1/2
		Valeri Broussard		14	1400	4	68-3/4
		Jean Bapte Duhon		6	600	2	0-3/4
		Claude Broussard		13	1300	4	34-3/4
		Jean Doucet		4	400	1	34-1/4
		Augustin Comeau		3	300	1	0-1/4
		Veuve Thomas Nicelson		4	500	1	68

Landowner	Slaves	Frontage	Estimated Value	Tax
Francoise Meau		4	500	1 68
Athanette Meau		4	500	1 68
Michel Meau		4	500	1 68
Pierre Meau		6	700	2 34-3/4
Louis Cormier		4	500	1 68
Thomas Nikelson		1	100	34
Donat Breau		4	400	1 34
Athausetts (?) Hebert		4	400	1 34

QUARTIER DU CARENCRO

3	75	Francoise (?) Arceneau	5	6	\$1200	4	1-1/2
		Le meme		6	600	2	4-3/4
6	75	Alexandre Arceneau	9	6	1600	5	35-1/4
		Le meme		6	600	2	0-3/4
15	0	Pierre Arceneau	20	6	1600	5	35-1/4
		Le meme		6	600	2	0
		(unclear) Carencro		24	500	1	67-1/4
		(may pertain to same individual)					
12		Louis Arceneau	16	6	1600	5	6-1/4 (unclear)
		Le meme		6	600	2	0-3/4
6	75	Carmouche	9	6	1600	5	35-1/4
		Le meme		6	600	2	0-1/4
5	25	Joseph Brau	7	6	1500	5	1-3/4
		Le meme		4	400	1	34
		Joseph Brau, fils (?)		5	400	1	34
6	0	Cyprien Arceneau		6	1200	4	1-1/2
10	50	Pierre Bernard	14	10	1800	6	2
		Le meme		4	400	1	34
		75 David Crader (?)	1	7-1/2	1300	4	34-3/4
		James Croder		1-1/2 (?)	150		51
		Pierre Sauter (Louter ?)		1-1/2	200		67
		Thomas Williams Croder		1-1/2	150		51
		Le meme		5	600	2	0-3/4
		Heirs - Williams Croder		12	600	2	0-3/4
		Charles Hebert		2-1/2	300	1	0-1/4
3	0	Jean Bapte Melancon Pere	4	8-1/2	1050	3	51-1/2
		Jean Bapte Melancon fils		3	300	1	0-1/4
		Charles Babino fils		2-1/2	250		83-1/2
		75 Simon Benoit	1	3	500	1	67-1/4
		Xavier Benoit		3	500	1	67-1/4
		Augustin Benoit		3	300	1	0-1/4
2	25	Jean Comeau	3	4-1/2	800	2	68
		Vve. Frederic		4	550	1	84-1/2
		Joseph Cormier		2-1/2	400	1	34
		Peaul Thibodeau		6	900	3	1-1/4
		Joseph Thibodeau		2	300	1	0-1/4
		Anne Thibodeau		2	300	1	0-1/4
		Joseph Babino	2	11-1/2	2000	6	69
		Dominique Babino	5	5	1000	3	34-1/2

Landowner	Slaves	Frontage	Estimated Value	Tax	
Le meme a la . . . (can not read) province (?)	10		1000	3	34-1/2
Le meme	0	2-1/2	300	1	0-1/4
Jean Bernard	9	5	1000	3	34-1/2
Andre Prejean	10	9-1/2	1800	6	2
Juan Guilbaut	W (?)	12-1/2	2200	7	36
	11 (?)				
Le meme		12	1800	6	2
(?) (Must be same individual)		10	1000	3	34-1/2
Lefranc de Pompignan	2	5	800	2	68-3/4
Duchousches	1	4	300	1	0-1/4
Silvestre Mouton	10	5	1000	3	34-1/2
Le meme (unclear)		10	1000	3	34-1/2
Pierre Hebert		4	550	1	85
Jean Mouton, Pere	19	10	2000	6	69
Le meme		20	1200	4	1-1/2

THE ARRIVAL OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACADIANS IN 1767

contributed by Carl A. Brasseaux

These are to certify [to] all whom it doth concern, that *Richard Ryder*, master, or commander of the ship or vessel called the *Jane* burthen (*sic*) *seventy-five* tons, navigated with *seven* men, *plantation* built, and bound for *Mississipi* (*sic*) hath here laden and taken on board *one hundred and seventy barrels* [of] flour, and *one hundred and fifty* French neutrals with baggages. And hath also here given bond, with one sufficient surety in the sume of *one thousand* pounds, with condition that the said goods shall not be landed at any port of Europe to the northward of *Cape Finisterre*, except in the ports belonging to *Spain* in the Bay of *Biscay*, or *Great Britain and ireland* and that the said *Richard Ryder* or his surety shall, within *twelve* months from the Date hereof, produce and deliver, or cause to be produced and delivered, unto the collector of His Majesty's customs where such goods shall have been laden, a Certificate under the hands and seals of the *chief magistrate or the british consul or two known British merchants residant at the Mississipi* testifying the landing thereof. And these are further to certify that it appears by the original register now produced to us, that the above-mentioned ship was registred (*sic*) at *Patuxent* the *second day of March, Anno Domini* 1767.

Given under our hands and seals of office at *N. Potomack* in *Maryland*, the *seventeenth* day of *December* in the *eighth* year of the reign of our sovereign Lord *George the Third*, King of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, and so forth; and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven.

(signed) Sam L. Davidson, Comptroller

1. These are registration papers which incoming shipmasters were required to present to Spanish authorities in Louisiana. Italicized words indicate that they were written in blank spaces in the printed form.

This nonpaginated document appears in Legajo 187A, reel 1, Spanish Colonial Louisiana documents collection, Southwestern Archives, Dupre Library, University of Southwestern Louisiana.

A LOVELY COUNTRY: *The New Orleans Daily Picayune* Describes Southwestern Louisiana (1)
Contributed by Glenn R. Conrad

SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA

Beauties and Resources of the Wonderful Parish of Iberia

A Place for the Investment of Capital With Sure Profit

A Lovely Country Suitable for Men of Small Means Desiring to Make Homes

The Enterprising Town of New Iberia and Her Up-to-date People

The business men of Louisiana city life, bankers, brokers, and merchants, behind long counters and big desks, one laden with commodities for the market and the other filled with the history of many years of dealings with numerous patrons known only through drummer's orders and correspondence and an annual call in the city office have a very imperfect and and inadequate conception of the magnificent work going on in the development of the material, moral, and intellectual affairs of many portions of Louisiana.

He knows that his annual volume of trade has swollen each year to his great satisfaction, until it has increased about 100 per cent, but this he attributes to the popularity of his business methods or the success of his numerous traveling men, rather than to the great increase in consumption, as the sequence of an enlarged population in many portions of his commercial radius.

To tell this business man of colossal annual dealings that the welfare of his country and the individual weal of his numerous customers and in fact his own still greater business success requires that he once and awhile make a tour of Louisiana to see its growth, condition, and needs, that he may, better understanding them, be superiorly qualified to pass judgement upon the many wants of the state in a higher effort at its completer development, to tell him this, is but to receive his answer, "I am too busy; my traveling men do that for me six times each year." The trade of Louisiana belongs to New Orleans and I need not go out among the people to stimulate them in their own efforts.

This being true, the mission of the enterprising press, the *Picayune*, is the more manifest in attempting to tell the world of the glorious and almost marvelous story of increased wealth, population, agricultural products, and industrial prosperity in southwestern Louisiana.

Southwestern Louisiana is indeed a beautiful and fertile section of this state, enjoying a great variety of agricultural products and blessed with large and important and rapidly increasing in number and outfit of manufacturing plants to utilize the products of the soil and timber of this vast area.

Its geographical position is from the southern boundary line of St. Landry to the Gulf of Mexico, a distance in round numbers of 100 miles and extending from Grand Lake, near the eastern limit of Iberia Parish, to the Texas line, a distance in round numbers of 130 miles, making nearly a perfect square and nearly one quarter of the state in area, including St. Landry, Acadia, Calcasieu, Cameron, Vermilion, Lafayette, Iberia, and St. Martin Parishes, comprising and constituting every variety of soil, wooded land, vast quantities of pine, magnolia and beach, oak and cypress, prairie, islands hill and bottom, alluvial or water courses, and marsh on the gulf, semi-tropical in its fruits and adaptability to fruit culture, almost without limit in character, quality and quantity of its agricultural possibilities, being the garden spot of the South in the growing of corn, cotton, rice, sugar cane, and hay.

Its climate is moderated in heated terms by an ever-refreshing breeze sweeping over its level plains, sweetening and cooling the atmosphere from the salt waters of the gulf, and but once in a half century is it visited by snows.

Its health is unexcelled in any agricultural section of the world. Its topographical features are of the character of a great level plain, though here and there are small hills and little valleys, the great portion, probably 60 per cent, being a fertile prairie with a sea marsh strip twenty miles wide north of and contiguous to the gulf and about 100 miles long, constituting 15 to 20 per cent of the entire area of the section. This vast area is gradually being reclaimed by drainage, evaporation and levees and natural accretions to the soil by greater porosity and the decaying of vegetable matter and is usually occupied by immense herds of beef cattle, a feature of great wealth to the people.

The eastern portion of this vast section is low lands on the Atchafalaya River, a swampy and dense forest of high grade hard woods and cypress trees. In the extreme northwestern section are about sixty or seventy townships of extraordinary fine pine lands of the long leaf specie, some of which is pine hill and other pine flat lands.

The growth of this entire section during the past few years has frequently been described in detail by this correspondent in the columns of the *Picayune*, except the parish of Iberia which it is now his pleasure to write about as a while and in the detail for the benefit of home-seekers and capitalists who seek a new field for their future operations.

The parish is located in the extreme eastern limit of what is known as southwestern Louisiana, and is ordinarily spoken of as being strictly a south Louisiana parish. It is bounded on the west by Vermillion and Lafayette Parishes and on the north by St. Martin and a small corner of Iberville, where it runs to a narrow point of less than ten miles wide, where it makes the extreme eastern boundary with Iberville and Assumption parishes through Grand Lake which is practically its eastern line.

Its southern boundary is a small strip of St. Martin, a part of St. Mary Parish and Vermilion Bay and even the Gulf of Mexico, all of these lines being uneven and irregular in their course.

Much of its eastern section is low and adjacent to Grand Lake and the Atchafalaya River overflows and is swampy and contains an immense supply of very valuable cypress timbers used in mills at New Iberia, Jeanerette, and other south Louisiana milling points.

In connection with its boundary lines, a curious fact is found to exist and that is that the eastern side severs St. Martin Parish in twain, about 20 per cent being south of Iberia and 20 per cent north and totally disconnected by nearly ten miles. Centrally through the parish for thirty or forty miles courses the famous Teche, whose beauty has for a century been sung in prose and poetry and whose waters have been the base of commerce for 100 years.

Paralleling the Teche at only short distances west, runs the great Southern Pacific Railroad, a distance through the parish of about eighteen miles.

Iberia is a part of the country known in history as the Attakapas district under the Spanish and French occupancy of Louisiana, and which section derives its name from the savage tribe of Indians which, in early days, occupied this vast region.

The Indians were followed by the Spaniards, as early settlers and then the Acadians and then the French proper and Americans about 80 years since, at which time it had only 190 inhabitants, and then the country began to grow gradually until about 1880 or 1881, when the Morgan Railroad, now the Southern Pacific, was finished through this section, and after that day the freight train speed of primitive civilization has thrown off brilliant growth in all lines and vocations since that date tells the charming story of Iberia's prosperity and forefront in wealth, intelligence and manhood, whose details it is the mission of this writer to relate.

Its pioneers are all gone, possibly without a single exception, but their children and grandchildren are the possessors of the rich heritage which their romance, foresight and powers of endurance prepared for them, many of whom today occupy this, one of the loveliest spots of all grand southwestern Louisiana.

The Spanish pioneers leave their names in Iberia, through the Seguras, Romeroes, Viators, Miguez, Domineques, while the Acadians bequeathed their names and history to the country through the Decuirs, Broussards, Breaux, and Moutons and the French name and blood is stamped on this section by the DeBlancs, Delahoussayes, Gonsoulins, Devezens, Oliviers, St. Claires, and Declouets.

The parish in these early days was a part of St. Martin's (which was then very large) and has no early history, as it began its individual history only in 1868, when it was created a parish by the legislature.

The parish contains, according to the United States official data, 582 square miles or 372,480 acres, but the state assessor returns show the parish as containing 392,000 acres, a discrepancy between two official sources of nearly 20,000 acres.

The assessor for many years has reported that it was divided as follows: open lands, 264,000 acres, and timber lands, 128,000 acres, while the census of 1890, which is accepted as a correct and scientific ascertainment, report it to be woodland, 118,400 acres; dry prairie, 83,200 acres; sea marsh, 170,880 acres; bottom lands 112,000, while 7720 acres are placed as islands. Of course combining these several detailed subdivisions, the United States area is nearly 100,000 acres greater than that of the assessor, but these details in some instances include each other in part—for instance, the bottom lands, 112,000, are doubtless all woodlands and so would probably be the tree islands of 6720 acres, while the dry prairie and sea marsh would all be classed as open lands.

These several divisions of soil and water courses testify to the variety of products and industries to which their parish is well adapted, including cotton, corn, cane, rice, fruits, minerals, lumber, hay, cattle, fish, and oysters, and all in great abundance.

About 40 per cent of its area should be classed as a great bottom plain bordering the Bayou Teche. Within this rich storehouse of alluvial belt are situated Grande and Fausse Pointe Lakes, which are in their turn bordered by extensive cypress swamps. The more elevated portion of these bottom lands lying along Bayou Teche, with a depth back from the bayou of from one to three miles, has a black loam soil 2 to 2 1/4 feet deep, timbered with lowland oaks, ash, magnolia, sweet gum, hickory, etc.

This bayou section is chiefly devoted to the culture of sugar cane. A writer had given personal investigation thus describes local subdivisions of soil features:

"Immediately along Bayou Teche there lies a strip of red clayland from 30 to 50 yards wide, one each side above ordinary overflows, and about 6 feet below the level of the upland prairie. It is timbered with beautiful live oaks, and is very fertile—evidently a portion of the alluvial deposits of the Red River, made long ago.

From this red land terrace there is more or less sudden ascent of from 2 to 6 feet into the black prairie intervening between the river lands and the sea marsh. It is here a good deal intersected by 'coulees,' and notably by the 'Grand Marais,' a fresh water marsh, about one mile wide, extending for some ten miles in a northwestern and southeastern direction, at a distance of three or four miles from the Teche, and forming the extreme head of Bayou Cypres Mort. The cultivated lands lie mainly along the Teche, the open prairie being as yet but little cultivated, although well adapted to the culture of cotton. This is partly due to the fact that they are so nearly level that the water 'seems unable to determine which way to flow,' and drainage ditches are needed to relieve the soil in the season for planting purposes."

In the sea marsh of the parish lies the two "islands" of Petite Anse (2240 acres), and the Grand Cote (2000 acres). These are tracts of rolling uplands of the character of the brown loam prairie, but originally densely wooded, and having an undergrowth of tall cane among the oaks and magnolias. Their highest points rise respectively to 160 and 180 feet above sea level. Their products are chiefly upland cotton, and in the lower lands some sugar cane. Petite Anse is noted for its great rock salt mine. Another similar island lies in the prairie on

the shore of Lake Peigneur; its area about 2250 acres, and its chief product has given it the name of "Orange Island." Another prominent writer said a few years since:

"The tillable land along the west side of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Teche, from the parish line below Jeanerette to New Iberia, called the 'Prairie au Large' has a width of about six miles, and it is a little wider above, between the railroad and Lake Peigneur; the land from the line where the railroad enters the parish below Jeanerette to the line where it leaves it west of Lake Tasse is about 20 miles in extent. All the land is tillable between Lake Peigneur and Lake Tasse and in the great bend of the Teche northeast of New Iberia. And there is some fine tillable and grazing land south of Lake Peigneur.

The Teche is lined with plantations nearly the entire distance from its entrance into the parish east of Lake Tasse to the line where it leaves the parish below Jeanerette.

Around the great bayou called Fausse Pointe the tillable land has a width of several miles. The lands of the parish are all rich. On the east side there is an abundance of fine cypress and wood for sugar making."

From the point where the Teche enters the parish, about five miles below St. Martinville, by its winding course, the distance to New Iberia is about 25 miles. The scenery is extremely beautiful and picturesque. The banks are generally about 18 feet above the water, and they slope gently to it at an angle of less than 30 degrees. The bayou around the bend in the low water season is about 90 feet wide and has a depth on its most shallow parts of about 3 1/4 feet.

Below New Iberia the Teche is broader and deeper than above, the plantations are larger, the houses and improvements finer, and there are fewer trees growing on its banks. Here are palatial residences, grand sugar houses with chimneys towering skyward, plantation villages called "the quarters" and orange groves.

Prairie au Large is a beautiful body of land lying south and west of the town of New Iberia. It is as fine prairie land as can be found anywhere. The following sketch of it was compiled by Mr. Dennett some 25 years ago: "This prairie has natural drains, which, by being opened a little, would relieve the whole country from surface water after rains. Leading natural ditches penetrate parts of the prairie, and into these the ravines may be opened at small expense. This fertile prairie must at no distant day be put into a high state of cultivation by small farmers. Though there are many thrifty little fields now under fence, we doubt if a tenth part of the prairie is cultivated.

Small tracts from 40 to 200 acres can be bought for \$10 per acre, and even less. Large planters cannot come into this prairie and put up new and expensive machinery with any show of success. A small farmer can start with cheap improvements, make 10, 20, or 50 hogsheads of sugar yearly with a certainty of success. In addition to the sugar crop the small farmer could raise milk cows for sale, and make butter and cheese for the New Orleans market; and poultry, eggs, garden vegetables, fresh pork, broom corn, corn, hay, potatoes, melons, fruits and other products may all be sold for ready money.

Grande Cote Island in this parish is a beautiful place. It is some two miles in diameter and nearly round. On one of the bluffs is a fine view of the surrounding country pastures. In one direction is a bold elevation covered with a heavy growth of timber and hillsides almost as steep as mountains. In another direction, away down below, between steep elevations, a fine, fresh water lake is spread out, with water lilies upon its surface, the branches of magnificent forest trees extending far out over the water."

There is no doubt that this chain of islands is admirably adapted to grape culture and will, at some future day, become as celebrated for its wines as the islands of any portion of Europe.

Fruit also appears to do well on all these islands. Grande Cote Island contains a surface of about 2000 acres, 600 acres of which are in timber, the balance in pasture, or under cultivation.

Petite Anse Island has a variety of names and is one of the interesting spots of Iberia Parish. It is called, besides the name at the head of this paragraph, Avery's Island, Salt Island, etc., as suits the person's taste who speaks of it or writes of it or writes about it. It contains about 2200 arpents of upland and 1200 arpents of timber, cypress, gum, magnolia, oak, etc. It is about 10 miles in diameter, and like Grande Cote, is nearly round. It is composed of hills, valleys, ravines, ponds, woodlands, open fields and pastures, the whole surrounded on all sides by sea marsh, which, in the distance has the appearance of dry level prairie.

Charles Dudley Warner wrote as follows: "Soon over the plain is seen on the horizon, 10 miles from New Iberia, the dark foliage of Petite Anse or Avery's Island.

This unexpected upheaval from the marsh, bounded by the narrow circling Petit Anse Bayou, rises into the sky 180 feet, and has the effect in the flat expanse of a veritable mountain, comparatively a surprise, like Pike's Peak, seen from the elevation of Denver. Perhaps nowhere else would a hill of 180 feet make such an impression on the mind. Crossing the bayou, where alligators sun themselves and eye with affection the colored people angling on the bridge, and passing a long causeway over the marsh, the firm land of the island is reached. This island, which is a sort of geological puzzle, has a very uneven surface, and is some two and a half miles long by one mile broad. It is a pretty little kingdom in itself, capable of producing in its soil and adjacent waters nearly everything one desires of the necessities of life. A portion of the island is devoted to a cane plantation and sugar works; a part of it is covered with forests; and on the lowlands and gentle slopes, besides thickets of palmetto, are gigantic live oaks, moss-draped trees, monstrous in girth and towering into the sky with a vast spread of branches. Scarcely anywhere else will one see a nobler growth of these stately trees. In a depression is the famous salt mine, unique in quality and situation. Here is grown and put up the tobasco pepper; here, amid fields of clover and flowers, a large aviary flourishes. Stones for ornament are found. Indeed I should not be surprised at anything turning up there, for I am told that good kaolin has been discovered; and about the residences of the hospitable proprietors roses bloom in abundance, the china tree blossoms sweetly and the mocking bird sings all the day long."

Many stories are current in this region in regard to the discovery of this deposit. A little over a quarter of a century ago it was unsuspected. The presence of salt in the water of a small spring led somebody to dig in the place, and, at a depth of 16 feet below the surface, solid salt was struck. In stripping away the soil several relics of human workmanship came to light, among them stone implements and a woven basket, exactly such as the Attakapas now make. This basket, found at a depth of 16 feet, lay upon the salt rock, and was in perfect state of preservation. Half of it can now be seen in the Smithsonian Institution. At the beginning of the late war great quantities of salt were taken from this mine for the use of the Confederacy. But this supply was cut off by the unionists, who at first sent gunboats up the bayou within shelling distance, and at length occupied it with troops.

The ascertained area of the mine is several acres; the depth of the deposit is unknown. The first shaft was sunk 100 feet, below this a shaft of 70 feet fails to find any limit to the salt. The excavation is already large. Descending, the visitor enters vast cathedral-like chambers, the sides are solid salt, sparkling with crystals, the floors are solid, the roof is solid salt, supported on pillars of salt, left by the excavators, 40, or perhaps 60 feet square. When the interior is lighted the effect is superbly weird and grotesque. The salt is blasted by dynamite, loaded into cars, which run on rails to the elevator, hoisted and distributed into the crushers, and from the crushers directly into the bags for shipment. No bleaching or cleansing process is needed; the salt is almost absolutely pure. Large blocks of it are sent to the western plains for "cattle licks." The mine is connected by rail with the main line of the Southern Pacific at New Iberia.

Orange, or Jefferson Island is a beautiful island on a line with Petit Anse, Grande Cote and Cote Balance Islands and each is separated from the neighboring island by a distance of about six miles. Orange Island rises above Lake Peigneur and the surrounding prairie, as the other islands rise above and overlook the surrounding sea marsh. The island is about 84 feet above the level of the gulf. It has hills, valleys, level and inclined planes, and from its bluff banks in places the branches of trees hang out over the waters of Lake Peigneur. A constant sea breeze renders the spot healthy and delightful as a place of residence.

There were, years ago, some 6000 orange trees on this island, bearing an immense crop of oranges yearly. Most of them are still in fine condition, some of them having bodies more than a foot in diameter. There are 2000 bearing pecan trees, a large number of the better kind of cherries, some fig, peach, quince, lemon and palm trees, several avenues of live oak and other growth, and a grove of stately magnolias. Seen from the summit of the bluff, Lake Peigneur spreads out almost beneath the feet of the observer, while the gleam of the silvery surface closes the vista of the principal avenues leading from the house.

The owner of this beautiful and valuable property is Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the great and world-renowned actor, the hero of "Rip Van Winkle." He has spent large sums of money in improving until it is one of the most beautiful and valuable estates in southwest Louisiana. Mr. Jefferson frequently visits it, and remains weeks and months in fishing and enjoying a quiet vacation.

Lake Peigneur is a beautiful lake, sometimes called Lake Simonette, is one of the finest sheets of water in the Attakapas country or in the state for that matter. It is about nine miles from New Iberia, about ten miles north of Vermillion Bay, and about six miles from the salt mines of Petit Anse Island. It is about three miles long and one mile wide, and its greatest depth 32 feet. It is fed by numerous springs that break out of the ground around the margin of the lake. Fish of all kinds found in the waters of this region of the country abound in Lake Peigneur, and may be caught in profusion any season of the year. The supply is inexhaustible. The country around this lake is very beautiful and picturesque.

Lake Tasse, or Spanish Lake, more commonly called by the latter name among the people, lies within two miles of the town of New Iberia. It is some five miles long and nearly oval in shape. Its great depth is about 20 feet, its margin mostly fringed with grass and water lilies. The lake, like Lake Peigneur, swarms with fishes of every kind found anywhere in this region, from the sardine to trout and perch. Some of the trout are said to be 2 1/4 feet long. The lake is fed by springs that break out around the margin. There is a large boiling spring in the middle of the lake that is supposed, from its boiling proclivity, to come directly from "sheol," as its depth has never been reached. The Teche is about 700 yards from Lake Tasse at the nearest point, and its surface is about 8 feet above the level of the bayou.

The great story of Iberia's wonderful growth will be best understood by the following comparisons. When the parish was incorporated in 1868 there were 4350 white and 4510 colored inhabitants. In 1880 there were 8100 white and 8576 colored inhabitants, or nearly 100 per cent increase in twelve years.

In 1890 there were 10,400 white and 10,597 colored inhabitants, while today there are exceeding 25,000.

In 1880 the assessed wealth was \$1,156,781, and in 1895 it was \$2,593,869, or about 125 per cent increase in ten years. This wealth is proportioned between white and colored as follows: white \$2,387,941 and colored \$205,928.

In 1880 there were 7443 acres of cotton, while in 1893 there were 24,000 acres, and this will yield one-half bale to the acre. In 1880 there were 6001 acres in cane, while in 1893 there were 13,220 acres.

In 1882 the parish produced by 94 small inferior sugar mills 11,809,200 pounds of sugar, while in 1892 26 modernized and improved sugar mills made 18,247,813 pounds of sugar. In 1882 only one sugar mill made 1,000,000 pounds of sugar, while in 1892 there were 8 mills exceeding that much, and Mr. Nounot's refinery at Jeanerette exceeded 2,750,000

pounds. In 1882, 38 mills fell below 50 hogsheads of sugar production, while in 1892 only one produced so small an amount of sugar. The land will average 15 tons of cane to the acre.

In 1882 there were 34 mills operated by horse power, and now not a single mill is so operated.

These comparisons in sugar are great tests of the vast changes, because the crop of 1882 was the largest since the war up to that time, and that of 1892 was considerably smaller than 1890; hence, if the crops of 1880 and 1890 were compared, the increase would exceed 100 per cent in quantity and much over that in quality of sugar produced.

A very high grade test of the decided forward movement will be found in the educational advancement of the parish. In 1883 there were 9 white and 6 colored teachers, while in 1895 there are 29 white and 8 colored teachers employed, showing over 300 per cent increase in white teachers.

In 1883 there were 835 children enrolled, while in 1894 there were 2422 children enrolled for 9 months. In 1883 the teachers received \$3632, while in 1894 they received \$12,800, which year, Superintendent Burke says, the teachers' pay exceeded all previous sessions.

In 1883 the sessions were short and irregular, and in 1895 all are 9 months, both white and colored.

In 1883 the local school tax was nothing, while in 1895 it is 2 mills from the parish and 2 mills from the town of New Iberia.

All of these school increases are flattering and reassuring, and Superintendent Burke, who for 18 years has been superintendent, and his collaborators of the school board, deserve just praise for them.

There is a just criticism to be made in this connection, and that is, that there are too many children out of school. The assessor reports, and the parish draws its state pro rata, on 5400 white and 4000 colored children, while only 2422 or less than 26 per cent of its children are on the public school roll, which is entirely out of reason.

The white enrollment in 1892 was 1573, which, out of 5400 in the parish, leaves about 70 per cent of the white children of Iberia parish unprovided for, while it should be reversed and have 70 per cent in school.

The colored schools should be shortened to 5 months, and an equal number of new schools opened. The rural schools should be shortened to 8 months and more schools opened. The police jury should be urged to grant at least 3 mills school tax instead of 2 mills.

The white town schools of Jeanerette and New Iberia are in splendid condition and are well managed and attended and presided over by valuable and capable teachers. The one at New Iberia has a high school with two teachers to complete its equipments. This department had 78 pupils last session. It is under a well known and leading teacher of Louisiana, Prof. R. G. Furgerson. There are 10 white teachers in the New Iberia schools, with an enrollment of 666 pupils, while the colored had last session 318 pupils.

The town buildings are fairly good, but the enterprising and educational loving people of New Iberia have arranged to build a \$12,000 high school, with all modern improvements.

The high school building is to be a two-story pressed brick building, containing 80,000 pressed bricks, costing about \$12,000 with a steel ceiling and is to have a beautiful frontage of 78 feet, with an ornamental vestibule, 22 x 23 feet in size, leading to a 12 x 30 feet hall, with two downstairs classrooms, 30 x 33, and a classroom 30 x 36 and two of these rooms to be thrown into one 33 x 66 feet, with proper light and ventilation, with a basement under the building for heating purposes.

The second story is much the same, except the hallway is done away with, and the three big rooms have portable walls and can be thrown into one big room. The architect was W. D. Southwell.

The parish is fairly well supplied with post offices and mail facilities through the following offices: Avery, Belle Place, Burke's Station, Derouen, Grande Cote, Jeanerette, Loreauville, New Iberia, Olivier and Patoutville.

Avery is the fourth largest point in the parish, and is credited with 300 population and one merchant. It is the location of the famous salt mines. It is reached by a branch railroad from New Iberia.

The salt mines are an important industry to Louisiana, and, in fact, to the whole country.

The quantity of salt mined has been immense, and the quality is solid rock salt, with world-wide fame. The total depth bored is said to be about 1100 feet and 200 feet below the surface a solid lump of salt is found, and no effort to bore to the other side has proven successful. Near this point is the famous Jefferson Island, which has recently been found to be another great salt mine and is now being prepared for mining purposes. Already the boring has reached 1273 feet, and 203 below the surface salt, exactly like Avery's, has been found and no lower limit ascertained. At another point, 1400 feet, boring has failed to find any limit to the depth of the salt, and a great salt mining shaft is to be erected.

Belle Place has twenty-five population and two merchants. Burke Station has a population of twenty and six merchants. Derouen has six merchants and twenty-two population. Loreauville is the third largest population in the parish, having a population of 350 and 12 merchants. Olivier is a small station between New Iberia and Jeanerette, with twenty-five population and one merchant. Patoutville is in the prairie near the gulf, and has sixty population and six merchants.

Jeanerette, the second largest place in the parish, and a probable candidate for the seat of justice of a new parish to be created in the near future, has a population of about 2000 to 2500 and about sixty merchants, a good bank, a very large sugar refinery with 2,500,000 to 3,500,000 pounds of sugar capacity, and two saw mills, ice works, hotels, livery stables, brick yards, splendid schools and churches and some handsome houses.

New Iberia, the courthouse point of the parish, is about one mile square and has about 6500 population, with 100 business houses, two banks, two papers, and a strong building association, three handsome brick churches, splendid public and private schools, ice works, electric lights, four good hotels, five fire companies, about twenty manufacturing plants employing 525 men, paying annually in wages fully \$225,000, and making an annual output of \$500,000 and is a very important element in the southwestern Louisiana prosperity.

The town is handsomely laid out with good streets, and in many instances lined with beautiful live oaks of immense size and exquisite beauty. The business part of the town consists of about fourteen blocks of well-built one and two-story brick structures, several attractive blocks particularly Cages, Emmers, Duvalcourts, Burkes and several others. The enterprise and liberal spirit of its people is exemplified by their voting a 5 mill special tax to build the railroad to Abbeville, by a 2 mill town school tax, by the construction of a \$12,000 high school building, erecting and sustaining a \$25,000 opera house, supporting two good newspapers, and the erection of three very fine churches, but the town needs water works, a large sugar refinery and streetcar service, wholesale dealers in all lines, as there is now only one wholesale house in town, that of J. & L. Dreyfuss, and others would do well.

The commerce of the town is well established and is quite large, as will be attested by 100 prosperous merchants and two national banks, the oldest of which is the New Iberia National, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court J. A. Breaux, president; and P. L. Renoudet, cashier; has \$50,000 capital, \$86,000 surplus and \$175,000 deposits; while the People's National Bank, only four years old, with S. O. Thomas, of New Orleans, president and W. E. Satterfield, cashier, has \$50,000 capital, \$20,000 surplus and \$75,000 deposits.

The Iberia Building Association is a very important factor in the welfare of New Iberia's home building and investing.

It is officered as follows: E. F. Millard, president; J. B. Lawton, vice-president; Max Levy, treasurer, and W. G. Weeks, secretary. It was organized in April 1887, and has a new series every three months and has about \$100,000 invested on mortgages. It liquidated its series "A" in eight and one-quarter years, at a cost of \$107.75, with seventy-nine shares in force. It was a brilliant success.

One of the great factors in New Iberia's marvelous growth has been and is its twenty industrial plants, as follows: Breaux-Renoudet Cypress Lumber Co., Ltd., which employs 125 hands, cutting and dressing lumber, shingles, laths and manufacturing cisterns, operating a very fine shingle band saw plant of 50,000 feet lumber capacity, and 100,000 shingles and 10,000 laths per day and dressing 25,000 feet per day, with dry kiln to carry 1,000,000 shingles and ship fifty carloads of lumber and shingles per month throughout Texas, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, etc. W. D. Southwell's press brick and tile and common brick factory, employing thirty-five men, has capacity of 20,000 press bricks and 25,000 common brick and 10,000 2-inch tile pipe per day, and can't supply the demand.

The John A. Gebert shingle mill, with capacity of 200,000 per day, with an annual output of 42,500,000 red cypress shingles, employs seventy men in the mill proper. The shipments are to Louisiana and Texas points.

The O. J. Trainor Sons cypress, sash, door and blind, mantels, cisterns, and all fancy cypress interior finishes factory employs twenty skilled men and fancy workmen. The mill is equipped with the latest and best machinery. The Iberia Lumber Company, a large and valuable woodworking plant, is idle on account of litigation and, when running, employs seventy-five men.

A. M. Bernard's steam powered wagon factory employs about ten men in making wagons and carts for plantations. Geo. Simon's machine shop and foundry employs forty men and is doing a big business, working almost night and day.

Judge Fred Gates' cotton seed oil mill and soap factory is one of the most complete and valuable of its kind in the state. It is valued at \$30,000, and is a twelve-ton mill, and turns out annually 1,600 barrels of oil and 900 tons of meal. It employs about twenty-five men.

John Emmer's brick factory can make 5,000 per day, and requires about ten men to operate it, and Mrs. C. Bergerie's [factory, which makes] about 5,000 bricks per day, employs about 10 men.

The New Iberia Ice and Bottling Co., Ltd., a \$25,000 stock company with August Erath president and Victor Erath manager, has a ten-ton ice plant, and runs full capacity for six months, employs twelve men, and does a big bottling and ice business. The New Iberia Electric Light, Sylvin Broussard proprietor, has dynamo capacity for 650 incandescent lights and has forty street lights and 460 lights in stores and residences, and employs five men.

The plant is operated by two automatic engines of sixty and eighty-five horsepower, and all cost \$12,500. The E. A. Pharr saw and planing mill is temporarily idle, but in a few days will run, employing fifty men. New Iberia Steam Laundry, Suberbielle Brothers proprietors, employs fifteen hands and does first class work as cheap as it can be done in big cities.

Messrs. Satterfield and Lebrun and Dr. J. A. Lee operate two public steam gins, employing about seven hands each, and ginning about 500 bales per annum. Pattin Brothers employ about four hands in wagon and carriage making and repair shops.

L.P. Hackers' Enterprise Foundry and Machine Shop employs three hands. The two job printing offices in the Enterprise and Iberian employ about three men each. The late C. W. George & Co.'s sash, door and blind factory, which burned less than a month since, employed twenty-two men on a weekly payroll of \$185, with an annual output of \$36,000.

The Board of Trade is an inactive body, otherwise it might stir still greater life into the town's industrial life. The town has two steam fire engines, two hook and ladder companies and one hand pump. There are two telephone and rival companies operating rival exchanges. The town has a carnival organization, a park association and a jockey club, with a one-half mile race track, and a literary society, "the Arena." The town, in addition to its public schools, with ten teachers and 666 pupils and four colored teachers and 318 pupils, has a fine line of private schools, kindergartens and parochial schools as follows: St. Peter's

Academy, Joe P. O'Reilly principal, has 25 students. The Fasnacht graded school has forty pupils; East End kindergarten, Mrs. Grant, with two assistants, has twenty or more pupils; Miss Marguerite Dore has fifteen pupils in her school; Mrs. F. V. Peale's kindergarten and primary has just started with a very good attendance. Rev. C. C. Kramer and wife have thirty pupils.

The Mount Carmel Convent has forty pupils, and twenty-five in its colored school. Howe Institute for colored children has about fifty pupils. The test of the town's growth in the last four years will be found in post office receipts, which in 1890 were \$5,235.68, while in 1894 they were \$6,201.68, or 20 per cent increase in four years.

The express business in 1880 was estimated by Dr. J. A. Lee to be only \$500 per annum, while now he thinks it between \$25,000 and \$50,000.

A new three-story hotel is to be erected soon, and also a nice small Presbyterian church. With governmental aid for cleaning out the Teche the commerce of the country could be greatly improved. Dr. Lee says that when he came here thirty-nine years ago, the bayou was nine feet deep, while now it is much less.

The town is assessed at \$669,040, and levies a 10 mill tax of which 2 are for schools, and also 5 mills railroad. The town owns its own town hall, two engines, markethouse, iron drawbridge, which is free and [which] cost \$8200.

The Catholic church is an imposing building and originally organized in 1837, and [was] recently rebuilt at a cost of \$40,000. Father P. M. Jouan is in charge.

The Episcopal church, built in 1856, cost \$10,000 and the rectory \$2,500. Rev. C. C. Kramer is in charge. The Methodist church is a handsome edifice, erected a few years since at a cost of \$10,000 with J. M. Beard as pastor. There are two good newspapers sustained there—the *Enterprise*, published in 1883, is operated by J. B. Lawton, and [the] *Iberian*, a new journal, is operated by a stock company.

The insurance business is represented by four agencies, to wit: G. M. Robertson, Craig and Gates, Cage & Carnal and P. L. Renoudet.

The parish has an able bar, with the following practitioners: Andrew Thorpe, Weeks & Weeks, Todd & Todd, A. J. Cammack, U. S. Hayes, R. T. Broussard, Walter Burke, T. D. Foster, Charles & Albert Fontelieu, P. L. Renoudet, L. O. Hacker, L. T. Dulaney and A. M. Muller.

The health of the country is fine, but a splendid list of doctors are located in New Iberia, as follows: Dr. Frank E. Antaud, Clarence Pierson, George J. Sabattier, L. O. Hacker, L. T. Dulaney, A. M. Muller, L. O. Burgess, J. W. K. Shaw, A. Duperier, H. A. King, Robert Voorhies, and M. E. Melancon. There are five good dentists in New Iberia as follows: Louis Remy, A. C. and T. R. Gayle, A. G. Emmer, and A. P. Voorhies.

The courthouse is a handsome two-story brick and mansard roof, costing \$26,000, while the opera house cost \$28,000, and has seating capacity of 1,000. There are three good hotels—the Alma, the Bazus, and the Veazey. The Alma is famous for its splendid rooms and general service and big trees, while the Bazus is distinguished for its splendid means. New Iberia, when incorporated in 1839, was called New Town, and after incorporation it was called Iberia, and in 1847 it was rechartered as New Iberia. Superintendent Burke says it gets its name from the Iberian peninsula, containing the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, and thus the early pioneer settlers gave it a Spanish name.

H. H. Hargrove

LAFAYETTE PARISH PLACE NAMES

by Claude Kenneson

Lafayette Parish was created in 1823 from the western section of St. Martin Parish. It is one of the smallest parishes in the state consisting of only 279 square miles. The current population is approximately 109,742. The parish was named in honor of Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de LaFayette (1757-1834), the French hero of the American Revolution. (1)

Towns and Districts

Attakapas District. This southwestern Louisiana region was a Spanish military district and later became one of the state's original nineteen counties. It included present-day Iberia, Lafayette, Vermilion, St. Martin, and St. Mary Parishes. Its name was derived from the Attakapas Indians who once inhabited the region bounded by the Calcasieu and Vermilion Rivers. Attakapas is a Choctaw word meaning "maneater". Their reputation as a roving, cannibalistic tribe is undeserved since they were village dwellers and were engaged in agriculture. Moreover, only a few isolated reports of cannibalism can be substantiated. (2)

Beau Bassin. This picturesque section of Lafayette Parish, located one mile east of Carencro, was named in honor of Beau Bassin, Nova Scotia. Many Acadian exiles, former residents of St. James Parish who came to the Attakapas region by way of Atchafalaya Swamp, settle here. An historical marker indicates the site where Louis Pierre Arceneaux (the Gabriel of Longfellow's *Evangeline*) established his ranch in 1765. During the 19th century, writers, such as William Darby, Claude C. Robin, Daniel Dennet, and William Henry Perrin described the region as the most beautiful landscape in the Attakapas. The gentle slopes and the ravines studded with magnificent live oaks remain equally breathtaking today. (3)

Broussard. The town of Broussard is located south of Lafayette and was named in honor of its first settler, Mr. Valsin Broussard. Others soon to join him were Marcel Melancon, Jean-Baptiste Malagarie, Martial Billeaud and J.G. St. Julien. Around 1870 Mr. Broussard commissioned a surveyor, F. J. Rosk, to lay out the town. In 1884 the town was incorporated as Broussard, but six years later the charter was permitted to lapse owing to popular dissatisfaction with the mayor-council form of government. The town was not re-incorporated until 1906 when a new form of government was instituted. The 1970 census lists Broussard's population as 1,707. (4)

Carencro. Carencro is the name of a town, a district, some low hills, and a bayou located in the northern part of Lafayette Parish. The name is derived from an Indian legend which states that a mastodon once died here and that innumerable vultures (carrion crows) feasted on the carcass for several weeks. In 1802, Martin Duralde, a former commandant of the Opelousas Post, related the legend as he acquired it from an Attakapas Indian who was working in his service as a cowherder. Duralde substantiated the legend by claiming that an elephant's remains had been discovered in the bayou called Carencro. Carencro is also

purportedly a corruption of the English *carrión crow* or of the Spanish *carnero*, meaning charnel house. Carencro has been immortalized in George Washington Cable's story entitled *Carencro*. In 1970, the town's population was 2,302. (5)

Cote Gelee. This is a region of undulating prairies located in the southeastern part of Lafayette Parish. The name Cote Gelee, a French term meaning "frozen hill," can undoubtedly be attributed to the fact that the early settlers of the region often suffered from cold because of the scarcity of timber needed for fuel. (6)

Duson. The village of Duson in the northwest corner of Lafayette Parish on Highway 90 was founded by Cornelius C. and William W. Duson of Crowley, real estate promoters and town builders. The small settlement was named for them in 1884. One of the early settlers, Jack Davis, opened a store and served as storekeeper, postmaster, and railroad agent. He invested in land, buying from the residents who had originally purchased from the Duson brothers. The Davis subdivision in Duson was opened in 1903 and the last lot was sold in 1916. The town was incorporated on December 15, 1909. The current population is 1,199.

Lafayette. Lafayette is the hub city of Southwest Louisiana and is the home of the Oil Center which has offices of every major oil company in the world. The University of Southwestern Louisiana is located here, boasting an enrollement of over 12,000 students. Lafayette is the "city of flowers" hosting annually the Azalea Trail, the Camellia Show, and the Iris Show. The city was founded by Jean Mouton who donated land for the church (now St. John's Cathedral) and the courthouse. The town was laid out near these landmarks in 1825. Then known as Vermillionville, it was incorporated in 1836 and re-incorporated in 1869. The act of incorporation was amended in 1884 to change the name to Lafayette as a tribute to the Marquis de LaFayette, the French hero of the American Revolutionary War. According to the 1970 census, Lafayette's population is 68,908. (8)

Milton. The date that the village of Milton was first settled is not known, but Baptiste and Jean Denais, Desiré Broussard, Aledon Broussard, and a Mr. Montet had settled there by 1823. The town derives its name from Milton Cushman, the son of a prominent, late nineteenth century resident. The younger Cushman was a practicing physician in New York during the first decade of the twentieth century. The town was not laid out formally until 1910, when Dr. A.K. Burkett, a Milton resident and a large local landowner, employed a surveyor to mark out regular blocks and streets. Milton was incorporated only recently. (9)

Pin Hook. Pin Hook, the original seat of justice for Lafayette Parish, was located at the present site of the Vermilion River Bridge, about two miles south of Lafayette. Legend has it that it received its name from the activities of a local French restaurateur who was in the habit of procuring his neighbor's chickens to serve his customers. He did this by throwing a grain of corn impaled by a bent pin from a window into his neighbor's yard. William Read believes that the name is derived from the Choctaw *pinashuk* which means linden tree. (10)

Scott. Scott is where the West begins. Located on Route 90, it is a flourishing town with stores, modern schools, and churches. The town was named in honor of G. P. Scott, who was, at one time, division superintendent of the Southern Pacific Railroad. One of the earliest inhabitants of what is now Scott was Mr. V. Coyret, a native of France who, prior to 1880, acquired land there. In that year he permitted the Louisiana Western Railroad to traverse his land only on condition that a station be placed on his property as an incentive to the development of a town. The day the first rails for the track arrived, Mr. Alcide Judice opened a small grocery store near the right-of-way. From these humble beginnings Scott grew, but it was never formally surveyed into blocks and streets. In 1904, the town was granted a charter which provides a government by mayor and aldermen. The population in 1970 was 1,334. (11)

Youngville. The town of Youngville had its beginnings in 1831 when J. J. Roy, P. Landry, A. L. Dyer, Dr. Young and others settled there. In 1839, the town was laid out either by J.J. Roy or his son, Desire Roy and was named Royville, an appellation which soon became confused with that of the north Louisiana town of Rayville. To end the confusion, the Post Office Department requested a name change. Thus, Youngville came into vogue and it has been known by that name ever since. Youngville was first incorporated in 1883 with Mr. A.L. Dyer, serving as the first mayor. According to the 1970 census, the community's population is 1,002. (12)

Footnotes

1. *Louisiana Almanac* [1973-1974] (Gretna: Pelican Publishing Company, 1973), pp. 115, 148-149.

2. Fred B. Kniffen, "Historic Louisiana Indians," *Louisiana Indians: 12000 Years* (New Orleans: Friends of the Cabildo Inc., 1966), p. 22.

3. For a complete description of Beau Bassin see Claude C. Robin, *Voyage to Louisiana*, translated by Stuart O. Landry, (New Orleans: Pelican, 1966), pp. 208-210. William Darby, *A Geographical Description of the State of Louisiana* (New York: James Olmstead, 1817), p. 145. Daniel Dennet, *Louisiana As It Is* (New Orleans: The Gulf States, 1876), pp. 79-80. William Henry Perrin, *Southwest Louisiana: Biographical and Historical* (New Orleans: Gulf, 1891), pp. 182-184.

4. Harry Lewis Griffin, *The Attakapas Country: A History of Lafayette Parish* (New Orleans: Pelican, 1959), pp. 73-74.

5. The origin of the name is discussed by Pearl Street in *The Door Is Open* (New York: Pageant Press, 1953), p. 74. Martin Duralde's entire letter can be found in John R. Swanton's *Indian Tribes of the Lower Mississippi Valley and Adjacent Coast of the Gulf of Mexico*, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 43 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1911), p. 363. The long article "Carancro" by George Washington Cable first appeared in *Century* (January & February 1887) and later in a volume called *Bonaventure* (Scribner's, 1888).

6. Willima Henry Perrin, *Southwest Louisiana: Biographical and Historical* (New Orleans: Gulf, 1891), pp. 184, 202.

7. Therese Wynhaven Mouton, *Duson, A Portrait of a Village* (Lafayette: U.S.L. Term Paper for Sociology, Spring 1960), p. 8-10. See also Donald J. Millet, "Town Development in Southwest Louisiana," *Louisiana History*, Spring 1972, Vol. XIII, No. 2, (Baton Rouge: Louisiana Historical Association), p. 164.

8. Mario Mamalakis, "Allons a Lafayette" (Lafayette: Greater Lafayette Chamber of Commerce).

9. Griffin, *Attakapas Country*, p. 74. Clare d'Artois Leeper, "Louisiana Places--Milton," *Sunday Advocate*, August 30, 1965.

10. Clare d'Artois Leeper, "Louisiana Places--Strange Sounding Names: Pinhook," *Sunday Advocate*, May 21, 1961.

11. Griffin, *Attakapas Country*, p. 74.

12. *Ibid.*, p. 73.

List of the 1810 Attakapas Taxes Still Due*

Contributed by Mary Elizabeth Sanders

	Slaves	Frontage	Estimated Value
Stine	4	5	\$550
Smith	1	9	800
Edw. C. Nicholls	5	7	1200
Philippe Boutté		4	160
Macatey		26	2240
Olivier Devezin, Père	10	20	600
Achille Berard		16	1600
Alexander Delahoussaye		13	520
Chevalier Deblanc	14	30	2750
Magdelaine Lacoste	1	6	900
Adelaide Dubreuil	2	6	900
James Clark		36	3000
Oreilly		20	800
Captn McKiver		10	400
Patrick Johnson		10	400
Joseph Brien		14	900
Heritiens Darby		90	4500
Desice Leblanc		6	600
Pierre Petit		60	4800
Muggah		2	100
Antoine Dubuclet		12	600
Anne Benoit		24	2200
Alex ^{dn} Delahoussaye		20	1000
Heritiers Degruis		80	3200
Simonet LeBlanc	1		
Bouligny		16	800
Joseph Tricou		76	6600
Jasinte Bernard		23	1755
Angelique Masse		2	200
Seme (?) Fusilier		4	400
Regnier	8	20	1500
Alex ⁿ Delahoussaye		10	200
Potier		11	550
Vermilion			
Heritiers Theodore Broussard		6	600
Frederic Mouton	9		
Augustine Comeau	8	5	700
Pierre Petit		40	2500
Vve. René Leblanc	6	19	1200
Charles Trahan		5	250
Simon Grange ⁿ		15	750
Vve Benoit		20	800
Josine Leblanc		10	500

	Slaves	Frontage	Estimated Value
Paton Bland		(mil quarte)(sic)	700
Macarty		40	1000
Piette Pitet		60	600
Alex ^{dre} Delahoussaye		14	350
Macarty (Prairie Sorel)		102	2500
Vve Armand	4	10	1000
Vve Theodore Babinat	1	6	850
Joseph Terriot	1 (?)	3	350
Alex ⁱ Bertrand	1 (?)	3	350
Charles Terriot	5	2	250
Joseph Richard		2	250
Higbe		9	950
Armand Pilce	2	2	200
Augustin Bijeau		4	450
Thimoleon (?)		3	300
Vve Benoit	29	15	2200
Barriere	5	3	600
Edouard Forstall		12	1800
Marin Normand	12	7	1100
Jacques Doré		1-1/4	100
Fromentin		13	1300
Bondie		2	100
George Toucheque		3	150
Jean Lopez		1-1/2	70
Jacques Livene		1-1/4	60
Jacques Hulin		4	200
John McFall		1-1/4	60
Jean Chs. Dugas		6	600
Vve Michel Comeau	3	6	650
Agricale Breau		8	800
Francis Bernard		2-1/2	250
Marcel Patin	8	7	950
Antoine Patin	15	12	2000
Pierre Broussard		6	600
Lastrappe		6	600
Martin Duralde	55	100	8500
Jumonville		50	4000
Daniel Clark		168	12,000
Auguste Nezat	11	10	1300
Pierre Nezat	12	27	3000
Latiolais	15	45	4500
Chevalier Declouet	7	10	1000
Philippe Boutté		20	1500
Claire Forstal		20	1500
Pierre Dubois	1	5	300
Hulick		42	3500
Fran ^s Milhomme		10	800
John & Thas. Choate		8	640
Macarty		15	1200
Thas. Berwick		15	1300
Guillaume Niven		8	400

	Slaves	Frontage	Estimated Value
Charles Henriat ⁿ		1	300
Rabin represente par Fagot (?)		1	100 (Marked in left margin "Eglise")
Zaire Negresse libre		1	150
Alex ^{re} Delahoussaye	40	96	8200
Do Do		34	3400
Do Do		6	120
Pelletier Delahoussaye	1		
Lavillebouvire		10	1000
Vve St. Marc Darby	32	29	4600
Do Do		29	1450
Do Do		35	1750
Darby	6	12	600
St. Marc	6	12	600
La Gauthrais		12	900
Derneville Olivier		14	700
Romane pere	3	12	900
George Taylor	6	5-1/2	700
Vve. Chas. Prejean	1		
Charles Comeau	7	5	780
Michel Broussard		12	600
Edouard Forstall		7	150
Jn Pre Decuir	8	18	2000
Edouard Forstall		33	3000
Guilbeau		2	300
Jean Garrigue (?)		3	200
Theodore Babinat		5	150
Jn Pre Decuir		8-1/2	300
Lefrone de Pompignan	2	5	800
Dousouches	1	4	300
Michel Leger		4	400
Augustine Comeau		3	300
Donat ⁿ Breau		4	400
Athanas Hebert		4	400
Joseph Broussard		1	100
Louis Trahan		11	1300
Jacques Aigairde		4	300
Athanas Trahan		8 (?)	600 (?)
Moyer		5	400
W.M. Peter Higbe		5	400
Martin Soudric		3	200
Pierre Dugat		24	1000
Heritiers de Theodore Broussard		5	250
Francois Michot		10	250
Jean Quinne		12	350
Theodore Thibadeau		6	150
Macarty		14-1/2	3500
Henriot	2	6	800
Jacques Roman		12	1200

	Slaves	Frontage	Estimated Value
Lablec (?)		10	500
Victoiri, Quarterane		7	400
Chevalier Villiers		6	300
Coco Frères, Mulatres		6	400
Alexandre Bara		5	700
Berthand		11	1100
Louis Trahan		5	250
Valeri Bara	2	6	800
Joseph Landry		6	600
Agricole Leblanc		10	600
Hypolite Boudreau	1	3	300
Hypolite Savoie	1	6	600
Chevalier Delhomme		17	1700
Louis Ledey Mulatre		6	650
Valot		1	150
Christophe Gate		4	250
Louis Masse Mulatre		2	100
Kith		3	150
Constant Breau		10	500
Charles Breau	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	350
Fran ^s Breau	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1000
Olidon Broussard		6	600
Vve Silvain Broussard	4	4	700
Silvestre Broussard		6	600
Francois Broussard		6	600

LOUISIANA'S ACADIANS: MY TRIBUTE TO THEM

by Irene Whitfield Holmes

While teaching in Minnesota, I became acquainted with various ethnic groups from the Balkan and Scandinavian countries. Seeing their characteristics and customs made me realize that I also belonged to an ethnic group, Acadians, many of whom I admired for their traits of character. I call myself a part of that group as my mother was Yvonne Mouton, from the line of Joseph Mouton, and while I am of English heritage (with a bit of Irish), I do believe that anything that was not Acadian was greatly overshadowed by the environment in which I lived during my childhood. I truly admire the Acadians, and this paper is my tribute to them.

Most people have perceived, or have been told, that Acadians are usually happy, fun-loving and witty; industrious and clean; family centered, though friendly to outsiders; economical but charitable and religious. The descriptive words are not listed in any order of importance or prominence. Human nature being very varied, and as Acadian heritage amalgamated with that of other nationalities, the Acadians have done well to preserve their identity; for today, over two hundred years after their exile from Nova Scotia, they still show some similar salient characteristics.

A look at their lives today shows evidence of the above-named traits. Love of fun appears in their many dances, marathon contests, parades for any event, barbecues, family celebrations of all kinds, and just get-togethers. Dancing is liked so well that it is continued even after a person is fairly decrepit. I have been told by truthful people that there are two dance halls near Lafayette, one with a tub and the other with a barrel at the doors where men deposit their walking canes; then after dancing the night away, they take their canes and limp off.

Acadian wit is inimitable because of its originality and sincerity, or, rather, apparent sincerity. Following a long drought, a heavy rain brought an offer from one Acadian to sell me a bucket full of rain water as he had more than he could use. Another one, trying to accept the exorbitant cost of a gallon of syrup, explained, "But you can sure pass your finger many times in a gallon of syrup." Knowing he was meticulous in his table manners made his remark really funny. One Acadian mother finding a single sock of stocking instead of the usual mates in the family wash, waved the single article and teased, "Well, I see that I still have my one-legged daughter with me."

In a big Acadian family, especially in summer, when brothers and sisters are going to or returning from school, or vacation trips, or playing for dances in Louisiana or neighboring states, or just "going out", the night's rest can be so disturbed that the witty remark, "Night didn't come last night," became a propos. The irregularity of meals was explained by the observation that "this house is just like a short order restaurant."

In a more serious vein, a combination of charity, industry, and sociability is shown by having benefit community dances, dinners, or barbecues to help local patients who are having problems paying medical bills. Residents of Catahoula, if not all Acadians, have had several of these projects with great success, as have other towns. These affairs are a public testimony of charity, but I have seen and still see Acadians do hundreds, literally hundreds of acts of charity, never to be made public. These deeds were especially needed before the days of welfare checks and food stamps. People had ample opportunity then to feed the hungry and clothe the destitute. I have seen both done time and time again.

The idea of the closeness of the family does not end with the immediate members, but extends into married life. Acadian married sisters feel like one big household. When they meet accompanied by their numerous children, any mother can do anything for any of the children—even to the point of correcting offenders, and the children accept care from their aunts just as they do from their mother.

By the same token, everything belongs to everyone, or at least everyone feels free to take anything he needs and finds available. At times this practice can be inconvenient. One man

states that when he visited his brother, he tied his horse to the fence and then removed a small, indispensable chain from the bridle. Into his pocket went the chain for safekeeping. Why? The brother had several grown sons, all of whom had horses and one of them may perhaps have needed that kind of chain and may have taken it with neither malice nor qualms of conscience.

The economical aspects of Acadians are shown in several ways. Surely you have seen country homes that had moss curing and drying on the fences, pumpkins and cashaws on the roofs, and strings of garlic and red peppers hanging from rafters. Work in the gardens is often shared by women and children, and products which are not eaten in season are dried, canned, preserved, or, more recently, frozen. Helping in the family project, children learn to love what they will someday do for themselves. Economizing in the present is saving for the future.

The saving idea was found in clothes too. Since children usually outgrow their clothes, the word "hand-me-down" has been coined; but we did not learn it in our family. It was rather, "Look! So and so is big enough to use his big brother's coat," and which child does not want to be big? Garments were given not only by brothers and sisters but also cousins and close friends, to such an extent that a friend of mine said that she was in high school when she found that cloth could be bought by the yard. It is possible, I suppose, that people besides Acadians had down clothes, but I scarcely remember this custom being practiced among large families who were not Acadians.

The idea of being prepared for the future was extended to preparations for the coming of night. When daily chores were assigned, an older daughter was told to go through the house at sundown and turn down the covers of each bed. Very often this chore included bringing in the pad for the baby's cradle from the fence or clothes line. Today I wonder what has happened to the ritual of turning down bed covers for the night. Possibly more people working all night and sleeping during the day has made a difference. An Acadian friend of mine asked me where this custom had gone, and I had no answer for her. But I still like to ruminate about the thoughtful, loving mother who has her house prepared for the peaceful sleep of all her children.

Finally among the admirable traits of character found in Acadians, their love of God and the Catholic Church is undoubtedly among the most evident. Religion is not only a Sunday affair; it is a way of life. Crucifixes, holy pictures, holy water, blessed palms, and even altars with a *prie-dieu* and lighted candles are found throughout the house, especially in the bedrooms. Many homes have a framed statement dedicating the family to the Sacred Heart. All of these outward signs would be futile, however, were it not for pious Acadian mothers who remind their children to pray morning and night. Even when I had spent the night with a friend, I remember her mother sending her daughter and me into the backroom to pray before leaving for school. We were both about nine years old. Even as late as 1973 I happened to hear an Acadian neighbor admonishing her daughters, who were leaving for school to "be good", and surely being good is religion is action.

The carrying of prayer into daily household tasks was vividly impressed on my memory by a girl of the country neighborhood who was kind enough to help in our home when mother was in bed with a new baby. Lydia, as we called her, made cornbread for us, and, as I watched, she made a cross with a spoon on top of the batter for the length of the baking pan. When I asked the reason for this, she answered so the God would make it rise and be good.

Another Acadian woman cannot hear very well, and if she does hear, she does not understand either the Canadian French of her pastor or the English of his assistants. Nevertheless, she is not at all disturbed, she says that the Lord has no new or old styles in religion, and that she has been living her religion all of her life and intends to continue that way.

The following incidents show some Acadian finesse of psychology which, by extension, may fit into the foregoing traits. At the loss of a father, a son moved into the home of his

mother with his wife and baby daughter. The mother herself had a very young son. In fact, the uncle was only a year or so older than his niece. The grandmother said that inasmuch as the two little ones would be reared as siblings, they should be told that they were brother and sister. This relationship would prevent jealousy and enmity, and thus foster companionship. Grandmother must have had the right plan for the children grew with a sense of sharing and participated in one another's games. The little boy insisted that this sister was not to be teased, or left out of activities. His explanation was, "She's my little sister and you will have to let her play with us." They were half-grown before they knew their true kinship and by then fine habits had been developed.

Another Acadian widow, this one with no home, spent her life going at intervals from home to home, but the daughters insisted that mama not travel with a suitcase. She could take a toothbrush and a box of powder or something similar, but no clothes. Indeed not! She had enough of them at each place for her needs and the daughters cared for the laundry. In their eyes, their mother was at home.

Another widow, an extremely charitable one, spent much of her time baby sitting. Being too young to collect Social Security checks with her husband, one would think that she was paying living expenses, but this she could not do, as her prices were too low. A sympathetic, enterprising neighbor repeatedly encouraged her to charge more and thereby get a livelihood as well as enough quarters of gainful employment to get a bigger check later. Her answer was always, "Well, you know one hand washes the other one," and continued her low scale of rates. Not only did she feed and tend the pre-schoolers, but she bathed infants brought hurriedly in the morning by their mothers who were on their way to work. Finally, after repeatedly hearing the baby sitter's philosophy, the neighbor courageously said, "Yes, I know that one hand washes the other, but what do these people do for you?" "Well," she smilingly chirped, "these people bring me their babies to babysit." Surely filthy lucre is not of prime importance to Acadians; other things are.

In conclusion, the admirable traits in non-Acadians are undoubtedly also manifold; I have merely tried to express my appreciation to a minority group for what they seem to be, a people who have carefully maintained their standards of good manners, joviality, charity, piety and the perseverance of the French culture through the generations.

QUERY

Anyone having any genealogical or biographical information concerning Captain E. T. King, a Confederate veteran from Iberia Parish, is asked to contact Carl A. Brasseaux, 111 Granada Drive, Lafayette, La. 70501.

Value of the Lands Between the Attakapas Church and Berwick Bay*

Contributed by Mary Elizabeth Sanders

Landowner	Slaves	Frontage	Estimated Value	Taxes	Parish Tax
Cure Isabey	7	(All blanks except last col.)			80½
Judge White	3	" "	" "	" "	34
P (?) Merrilliac	3	14	1600	4	19½ 64 34½
Charles Henriat		1	300		78½ 12
Jean Franco		1½	350		91½ 14
Jean Berard	37	58	4200	11	0½ 1-68 4-25½
Fuselier		5	250		65½ 10
Represented by Fagot Robin		1	100		26½ 4
Colin LeBlanc	4	4	500	1	31 20 46
Baptiste Berard	11	8	1200	3	14½ 48 1-26½ Marked
Morin Normand, fils	6	8	1300	3	40½ 52 69 "Paid
Joseph Landry	3	10	1000	2	62 40 34½
Negresse libre Zaire		1	150		39½ 6
Louis Delahoussaye		20	2100	5	50½ 84
Alexandre Delahoussaye	40	96	8200	21	48½ 3-68 4-6
Le Meme		34	3400	8	90-3/4 1-36
Le Meme		6	120		31½ 5
Louis Delahoussaye	24	44	4880		
Le Meme		58	3600		
Pelletier Delahoussaye	1				
Barthelemi Grevenberg	10	38	2300	(Paid)	
Louis Grevenberg	13	24	1560	(Paid)	
Jacques Judice	11	12	1500		
Lavillebeuvre		10	1000		
Veuve St. Marc Darbi	32	39	4600		
Le Meme		29	1450		
Le Meme		35	1750		
Darling	6	12	600		
St. Marc	6	12	600		
Dubuclet, pere	44	106	7150	(Paid)	
Dubuclet, fils		12	600	(Paid)	
Benoit de St. Clair	33	14	2400		
Joseph Bonin	2	14	800		
Gonsonlin, pere	8	72	4000		
Elai Benoit		4	200		
Adam Huval	2	10	1200		
Francois Prince		2	250		
Joseph Prince		2	200		
Manceau	1	4	800	(Paid)	
Marigny Prince		2	200		
Louis Bonain	1	9	1000		
(par Garigon) Lagotrais		12	900		
		(unclear)			
Benjamin Bonain		3	400		
Segur	3	23	1350		

*This document is not dated, but it seems to be the 1809 or 1810 tax list. Original in the LSU Archives.

Landowner	Slaves	Frontage	Estimated Value	Taxes	Parish Tax
Derneuve Olivier		14	700		
Romane, frere	3	12	900		
DeBlanc, pere	18	90	5950		
DeBlanc, fils	6	16	1000		
Urquhart		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	600		
Stine	4	5	550		
James Murphy	5	5	750		
Omsby		1	250		
Smith	1	9	800		
J. N. Kershaw		1	400		
Maingonat	4	2	900		
Ed. C. Nicholls (or Nicholle)	5	7	1200		
Philippe Boutte		4	160		
Macarty		26	2240		
Olivier Devezin pere	10	20	600		
Perine Grevimberg		10	300	(Paid)	
Fontenette		5	140		
Fran ^s Grevimberg		30	900		
Fran ^s Leleu		7	400		
Leleu fils		6	340	(Paid)	
Michel & Jacques Hoise		5	200		
David Hoise		4	140	(Paid)	
Vve. Hoise		17	680		
Michel Hoise		5	175		
Billy Garrott		5	175	(Paid)	
Jacob Derouen		3	220		
Achille Berard		16	1600		
Boutte pere	23	56	6200		
Hilaire Boutte	10	20	1800		
Alex Delahoussaye		13	520		
Chevalier DeBlanc	14	30	2750		
Olivier fils	16	135	6625		
Louis Delahoussaye		13	520		
Magdelaine Lacoste	1	6	900		
Adelaide Dubreuil	2	6	900		
Leon Boutte	3	19	2000		
Zenon Boutte	6	19	1900		
Phillippeaux Boutte		8 $\frac{1}{2}$	725		
Pierre Boutte		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	312		
Mulot Boutte	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	350		
Claude Boutte	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	340		
Rosette Boutte		2	150		
Claude Frilot	8	32	2000		
(Pd) Nicolas Loisel	3	10	1000		
Gravier		30	3200		
Nelas. Hebert	11	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	3460		
Veuve Borel	4	10	1700		
Vve Solomon Andrus	1	5	800		

Landowner	Slaves	Frontage	Estimated Value	Taxes	Parish Tax
Moore		8	1100		
J. Bte. Bourgois	4	10	1100		
Veuve Mathurin		20	1600		
Veuve Jean Louis Hebert		20	1650		
Nicolas Provost	70	187	19,700	(Paid)	
Eugene Borel	2	10	1100		
Hubert Pellerin	1				
Pierre Bonvillain	2	21	900		
Alexis Carlin	4	26	1820		
Nimo	7	12	1000		
Veuve Gudrey		12	700		
Barabino	1				
Desmarets	28	109	8850		
Joseph Droit		20	1500		
Eugene Senet	8	35	2625		
Sanders		23	1100		
Jean Garratt	3	37	2500		
Wm. & J. Garratt		12	460		
Cadet Malon		110	8250		
Pierre Verdun	6	32	2000		
Nicoles Dome	2				
Wagmon		20	2000		
Alex ^r Carter		10	1000		
James Clark		36	3000		
Oreilly		20	800		
Addison		11	440		
Cap ^{ne} Maguirer		10	400		
Patrick Johnson		10	400		
D ^{que} Prevost		40	1600		
Harkrider & Bondic		40	1600		
Roufesse (?)		10	1000		
J. B. Senette	6	8	1000		
J ⁿ Louis Droit		10	1000		
Barthelemi Grevenberg		25	2500	(Paid)	
Wm. Bondic		12	600		
George Bondic		4	200		
Wm. Bondic	1	30	1500		
Henry Hargrider		50	2700		
Jean Theler		5	500		
Addison		18	1700		
Joseph Brien		14	900		
Wm. Beag (Biggs ?)		8	750		
Rompel		15	750		
Joseph Rink (Ruiz, Ringuitto)		5	300		
Heritiers		90	4500		
Desire LeBlanc		6	600		
Purre Pl _____ ?		60	4800		
Louis Delahoussaye		20	400		
W _____ H _____ Paul Bonin		12	1100		
Joseph Renee Broussard		4	400		
Herbert Landry		4	400		

Landowner	Slaves	Frontage	Estimated Value	Taxes	Parish Tax
Charles Terriot		2	300		
Nouville (?-Torn) Declouet	22	12	1100		
Nobile Wilkin (S)		12	600		
Elai Dugas, pieus	15	66	5800		
Oreilly Pierre (Pierre Orelly ?)		4	200		
Frederic Louviene		4	300		
Baptiste Bonin		4	300		
Jean Oreilly		7½	420		
Benjamin Louviere		4	300		
Mugas (Mugoo)		2	100		
Antoine Prince		4	300		
Antoine Dubuclet		12	600		
Veuve Benoit		24	2200		
Amand Broussard	19	46	4270		
Edward Broussard	5	9	1400		
Alex ^r Broussard	5	4	600		
Yere (?) Broussard fils	7	14	1800		
Cala Broussard	2				
Alex Delahoussaye		20	1000		
Joseph Broussard	13	92	7200		
Louis Delahoussaye		20	1000		
Come LeBlanc		6	800		
Josaphat Broussard	2	6	800 (?)		
Joseph Guilbeau		3	700		
Donat Breaux	1	8	1400		
Athanasse Hebert		6	1100		
Josine LeBlanc	9	6	800		
Veuve Hebert	4	43	1920		
Heriturs Degruis		80	3200		
Myer	1	17	1600		
Boutte, fils	3	15	1700		
Valentine Landry		6	400		
Alex ^r Hebert	1	5	450		
Veuve Decuire	15	25	2150		
Zenon Decuire	2				
Maxmillion Decuir	2				
Simonet LeBlanc	1				
Bouligny		16	800		
Viator		8	600		
Godfroe Decuir	1	5	250		
Pd. Etier	4	14	1900		
Vve Etier	1	11	1400		
Guill ^{ms} Desk	7	10	1000		
Constanse Etier	1				
Fr ^c Provost	15	67	5075		
Joseph Tricou		76	6600		
Joseph Sorrel	63	120	10,140		
Oger	10	14	1100		
Fred ^c Pellerin	22	104	10,050		
Dame Segur	3	9	540		

Landowner	Slaves	Frontage	Estimated Value	Taxes	Parish Tax
Felicite Sigur	3				
Louise Pecot	2				
Contamine Sorrel	12	58	5200		
Succession Veuve Pellerin		12	480		
Alex ^r Frere	23	36	3250		
,aroe Kas :a;pnde	1	18	1400		
Jasuite Bernard		23	1755		
Valery Bernard		20	1320		
Femme Milhomme	4				
Philippe Verret	3				
Louis Verret	9	14	1050		
Ditch Verret	1	4	400		
Fuselier		32	3200		
Angelique Masse		2	200		
Andre Masse		2	200		
Semi Fuselier		4	400		
Bossier	10	12	1600		
Bailly Blandhcard		15	1250		
Joseph Prevost	1	17 ¹ / ₂	1050		
Regnier	8	20	1500		
Alexandre Delahoussaye		10	200		
James Johns		10	750		
Hardine	35	60	6000		
Kimper	3				
Maguille		25	1750		
Potier (?)		11	550		
Jesse E. Lacy	11	60	5100	(Paid)	
Theall	2	34	2500		
Honore Carlin		6	600		
Philippe Boutte		20	1500		
Clair Forstal		20	1500		
David Smith	47	26	2550	(Paid)	
Richardson	4	14	1050	(Paid)	
Louis Delahoussaye		40	2000		
Reeves	3	47	2840		
Pd. Fran ^s Guidry		10	400		
Louis Loignon	3	10	700		
Pierre Dubois	1	5	300		
Abraham Bird	3	5	300		
Pd. David Norton	2	36	3000		
Hulick		42	3500		
Sanders	4	20	1100		
Eugene Carlin	16	30	2000		
Bowles	5	15	1750		
Celestin Carlin	6	24 ¹ / ₂	2125		
Honore Carlin	11	15-1/3(?)	1660		
Carlin pere	4	35	1000		
Denis Carlin	7	38	2034		
Muga	3	15	1050		
Cherette, Jacob		5	500		
Moore		20	1600		
Haset (?) Pedre		10	1200		

Landowner	Slaves	Frontage	Estimated Value	Taxes	Parish Tax
Noper, Jean		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	920		
Bertrand, J. Bte.		5	500		
Meryman	1	8	740		
Jacob Noper	1	8	800		
Jacob Miller		15	1300		
Fois Milhomme		10	800		
Joseph Derouen		10	820		
Jr. & Thomas Choat		8	640		
Joseph Vicker		10	900		
Fran ^s Hekette		5	400		
Macartey (?)		15	1200		
Donlevy		10	800		
Veuve Knight		10	900		
Les freres Knight		20	1600		
Thomas Warwick		15	1300		
(Berwick)					
Veuve Warwick		40	3200		
Wm. Newman		8	400		
G ^m (Guillaume) Niven		8	400		
Luc Bryan		27	1080		

WOMEN'S PROPERTY RIGHTS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

By Mathé Allain

The earliest transaction recorded for Simeon Patout, founder of Enterprise Plantation and of the Patout family, was a land purchase recorded on February 14, 1847 in St. Mary Parish.

The instrument is most interesting, moreover, because of the concern it reveals for the protection of women's property rights.

Simeon bought land from one Jean-Baptiste Maynard and his wife, Carmelite Penison. Before the agreement could be signed, however, Maynard was asked to withdraw so as to ensure lack of coercion, and in his absence, the recorder, Jean Dumartrait, informed Carmelite Penison of her rights over her husband's property. The extensive rights the law extended to a married woman over her husband's personal property were intended to protect her personal property, the dowry or dowarial property she might have brought into the marriage or acquired by inheritance or gift since the marriage. The law also protected her against debts and obligations contracted by the husband which would encumber her property.

It is doubtful that Dame Carmelite Penison understood the complex legal jargon in which her rights were couched, though unlike her husband, she was literate and could sign her name. It is also doubtful that the elaborate precautions taken to ensure no coercion would really protect the wife of a bully. But it is quite interesting that in 1847 the effort was made, and that the legal protection Louisiana women enjoyed at least in theory, resemble closely those women liberationists in other states are demanding today.

LAND PURCHASE

Translated and edited by Mathé Allain

State of Louisiana

Parish of Saint Mary

Before Jean Dumartrait, recorder in and for St. Mary Parish, duly commissioned and sworn, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses named below, appeared Monsieur Jean-Baptiste Maynard, merchant and land owner, resident of this parish who declared to sell, cede, surrender, as in fact he sells, cedes and surrenders by the present act, in full right, free from any problem, debt, mortgage, eviction, gift, lien, and hindrance to Mr. Simeon Patout, also a merchant landowner resident of the said parish, here present, for himself, his heirs, or assigns a certain piece of land situated in the quarter commonly known as *Bayou aux Gruis* in this said parish, containing the same number of acres as the two pieces of property hereafter described, namely 1) the south-west quarter of section 28, of township 13, South, range 10 East, containing ninety-eight and 34/100 acres, as is shown on the receipt from the tax collector of the Opelousas land office No. 4255, dated December 30, 1844, this parcel of land being the same the vendor acquired by purchase at the sale by the probate court of the estate of the late Pete Miller, sale which I conducted as judge of the said court of this parish on _____, 2) the north-east quarter of section 32, of township 13 South, of range 10 East, in the district of lands to be sold in the Opelousas (judicial district) in the state of Louisiana containing 170 and 42/100 acres as is shown in patent No. 4343 from the Public Land Office in Washington, dated June 4, 1846, issued to the said vendor. This second piece of land belongs to the vendor because he acquired it from the United States government as stated in the said patent.

Together with all and any right, dependence, improvements which belong to the said piece of land sold here, without any reservations, and in the condition in which it is presently.

The vendor acknowledges knowing the said piece of land which he has frequently visited and declares himself satisfied and needing no fuller description.

This sale is made for and in consideration of the price of 3500 *piastres* to be paid as follows, namely: .1166 *piastres*, and 66 2/3/100 *piastres* payable on March 1, 1849. To facilitate these, the vendee has presently issued and subscribed two obligations dated like the present act, each for 1166 (and) 2/3/100 *piastres*, payable respectively at the times mentioned to the order of the vendor and bearing 8 percent interest from the date they are due to the date they are paid in full.

The said obligations, after being marked *Ne Varietur* by me, the said recorder, to be identified with the present owner, were handed to the vendor who acknowledges it and gives by the present act a full receipt for them.

In order to insure more efficiently the perfect, punctual, and full payment of the said obligations, and interest if there be any, according to the terms and conditions set in them and according to the present act, the vendee declared to affect and mortgage, as in fact he affects and mortgages by the present instrument, in favor of the vendor or anyone holding the said obligations, the property concerned in the present instrument.

By means of the above, the vendor surrenders as of now and forever all rights of property or guarantee he has or may have over the property concerned in the present instrument, transferring all the said rights and others whatever they may be to *Sieur Simeon Patout*, his heirs, and assignees, to be exercised by them toward and against any.

The vendee may use and dispose of the said land as of anything which belongs to him in full property, in virtue of the present instrument.

The parties declared that they dispensed with the certificate required by Article 3328 of the civil code of the state and that they relieved the undersigned recorder of any responsibility in this matter.

At this time, *Sieur Jean-Baptiste Maynard* withdrew after declaring that he authorized, as he authorizes, his wife, *Carmelite Penison*, of age, here present, to renounce in the present instrument her matrimonial, dowrial, and paraphernal rights and others over the object of the present instrument. And the said *Sieur Jean-Baptiste Maynard* having thus withdrawn, the said lady, his wife, having had the preceding instrument read to her by the undersigned recorder, declared outside of her husband's presence, that she consented to and approved its entire contents.

And the said *Dame Carmelite Penison* having moreover declared that she intended to renounce all her rights and mortgages she could have over the object of the present instrument, the undersigned recorder pointed out that before receiving her signature for the present instrument, he had to inform her of her rights and of the results of the renunciation. Whereupon the said recorder told her that the laws of the state of Louisiana give a married woman a general mortgage over all her husband's property and over the community property: 1) for the repayment of her dowry or the dowrial property she brought into the marriage, and this as of the celebration of the said marriage; 2) for the restitution of reuse of the dowrial property she might have acquired during her marriage either by inheritance or gift, as of the day the succession was opened in her favor or the gift went into effect; 3) to pay the debts she might have contracted with her husband, as well as for the re-use of her own property would it have been sold, from the day of the debt or the sale; 4) to secure obligations placed on her husband should he have used his wife's paraphernal property or to reimburse their price should they have been sold by his wife if he received the sale money or otherwise benefited from the sale.

And finally that by renouncing the above-mentioned rights, she loses as of now and forever the right to object to the present instrument herself or through any agent.

And the said *Jean-Baptiste Maynard* having reentered to sign the present instrument, the said *Dame Carmelite Penison*, his wife, declared herself perfectly cognisant of the rights the law grants her over her husband's property and that of the community and declared that she persisted, whatever the consequences, in the intent above expressed, and that willingly, of her

own free will, she formally renounced, by the present instrument in favor of Simeon Patout, his heirs and assigns, her rights and others, whatever they might be, over the property which is the object of the present instrument, authorizing him to take advantage of it, in justice as well as for and against anyone.

The instrument having been written and passed in the home of the vendor at *l'Anse aux Sauvages* in this parish of St. Mary on February 14, 1847, in the presence of Paul Louis Clerc and Martin Fucoc, competent witnesses as required, who signed the present instrument with the said parties and with me, the said recorder, after a reading of the whole thing. The vendor not knowing how to write or sign made his mark. Six words and the letter "a" being erased, the word "vendor" being added, the whole [was] approved.

Carmelite Penison
His
Jean-Baptiste X Maynard
Mark

Paul L. Clerc

Simeon Patout

Martin Fucoc

J. A. Dumartrait, Recorder

MAGNOLIA JOURNEY: A UNION VETERAN REVISITS THE FORMER CONFEDERATE STATES. By Russell H. Conwell. Arranged and Edited by Joseph C. Carter. Montgomery, Ala.: The University of Alabama Press, 1974. Preface, table of contents, 190 pp. \$6.75.)

In 1869, Russell H. Conwell, a former Union soldier was sent as a newspaper correspondent by the Boston *Daily Evening Traveller* to tour some of the major battlefields of the Civil War. Joseph C. Carter, professor of Journalism at Temple University, recognized the great historical worth of these twenty-five feature articles, collected them, and skillfully edited them. These reports, penetrating and often humorous, present a kaleidoscopic and comprehensive picture of the post-war South during the first decade of Reconstruction.

Conwell's long journey was made by buggy, on horseback, by a two-wheeled mule cart, by boat, and by railroad. His travel, housing, and food arrangements were often primitive and far from satisfactory. His trip, in part, took him back to many familiar scenes, as he had served in the Union Army in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee.

The ex-Confederates greeted Conwell with cold indifference, open hostility, and sometimes with feigned hospitality. Many Southerners were still unreconstructed. They hated the United States and clung to their Confederate convictions. Union veterans were regarded as outcasts to be treated with contempt and trickery. All men who had fought for the Confederacy were beloved martyrs. Although Conwell tried to remain dispassionate, some of his remarks reflect the bias and hatred held by many Union veterans for the people of the Confederacy. His interviews with certain citizens and with ex-generals, especially with P. G. T. Beauregard and Nathan Bedford Forrest, are tinged with bitterness and sarcasm.

From time remembered and from reading personal narratives and official reports, Conwell vividly recalls many of the war's most significant battles. Ghost armies march again through every type of terrain and weather. They move to Bull Run, to Shiloh, to the sea from Atlanta, to Vicksburg, to Gettysburg, and to countless other places to do battle. Muffled drums and muted orders from line officers send hordes of frightened, shouting troops forward to kill or be killed. They bravely charge through primeval forests, into deep ravines and craters, through sunken roads, up steep hills and muddy banks, across shallow streams, over an abatis of cut-over timber, against strong fortifications and weak dirt and log breastworks, up fog-en shrouded mountains, through peach orchards, over boulder-strewn lands, treacherous swamps, across old ploughed fields, and through grassy meadows laced with stone or rail fences. They out-flank, encircle and capture large numbers of men. They are caught in a deadly crossfire, and they have to turn back. Others break through the center of the line and capture large numbers of the enemy. Some of the troops rise to new heights of bravery, while others break under fire and flee panic-stricken to the rear. After four long years, the bloody fratricidal war finally ends.

Conwell was amazed by the transformation of the post-war South. Once great forests, thriving plantations and towns were shattered and ruined. Rifle pits and breastworks were eroded; many houses were roofless and shell-pocked; empty chimneys loomed on the horizon; former agricultural fields were choked with weeds; desolation was found everywhere. Cemeteries of the Union dead were sadly neglected and contained many graves of unknown soldiers. Skulls and blackened bones of unburied dead were often found. Conwell was shocked at what he saw.

With his rich vocabulary, his keen powers of insight, his youthful enthusiasm, and his fine narrative style, Conwell's book is excellent; however, there are two minor flaws. First, for reasons of economy, the book is printed from the photographed, single-spaced, typed page, and it is difficult to read. Secondly, the work is much too brief, leaving the reader wanting more.

HISTORY OF THE RED RIVER CONTROVERSY: *The Western Boundary of the Louisiana Purchase.* C. A. Welborn. (Quannah, Tex.: Nortex, 1973). 107 pp. Maps. \$4.95.)

The lack of a precise location of the western boundary of the 1803 Louisiana Purchase and the subsequent controversies over political jurisdiction and private land ownership in the boundary area are well known historical facts. It is a surprise to learn that the last dispute growing out of the vagueness of the 1803 act of transfer was not settled until 1948. This historical controversy centered on Red River, one of the boundary lines, as it is located in treaties, maps, survey reports of special commissions, and court decisions. This book, based largely on primary source materials, including government documents (federal, state, and local), traces the story of this boundary dispute. Welborn, however, has ignored most of the secondary works of other historians.

Welborn's factual and dispassionate account covers in chronological order the Louisiana Purchase, the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, and the negotiations between Mexico and the Republic of Texas. This is followed by a treatment of the geography of the region based on the exploration accounts of Lewis and Clark, Sibley, Freeman, Marcy and others. A number of chapters cover the various attempts to settle the boundary dispute between the United States government and the Republic of Texas (and later the state of Texas), and finally between the states of Texas and Oklahoma. It is the story of various joint boundary commissions, congressional actions, and Supreme Court cases. Much of the controversy centers on determining the exact location of the 100th meridian as well as errors made on the original Melish map as to the nature and location of the Red River. Of particular interest to historians is the detailed description of the operations of the boundary commissions, the assumptions that they started with, and the way investigators had of ignoring their original instructions. The federal government and the states of Texas and Oklahoma all made land grants in the disputed area although they lacked clear title. The result was a great deal of litigation. Bureaucratic inefficiency and governmental red tape seems to have always been with us.

This monograph is of special interest to the historian or history buff who have a special interest in some aspect of this historic controversy. It will also be of interest to any lawyer or government official concerned about boundary disputes that arise when a river is the political boundary.

Although generally well written and documented, the book is marred by maps that are reduced in size and then are so badly reproduced that they lose their usefulness. The book also lacks an index or bibliography. Nevertheless, Professor Welborn has given all of those interested in the Red River Valley a valuable monograph that concisely traces the history of the Red River boundary controversy.

CONTEMPORARY ATTAKAPAS PERSONALITY

VIRGINIA KYLE HINE

Born on March 7, 1921, in New Iberia to John Edwin Kyle and Beadie Bauman, Virginia Kyle Hine had four brothers and sisters, John Edwin, Jr.; Frederic B.; Barbara B.; and Katherine, now deceased.

She attended New Iberia High School and was graduated in 1938 from the Louise S. McGhee School of New Orleans. A dropout from Newcomb College, Virginia married on June 8, 1946, in New Iberia. Two children were born of the marriage, John Eldridge and Virginia Kyle Hine.

She sums up her professional activities as "motherhood" but anyone who has become drawn into her whirlpool of activities knows that however important a place her family holds in her life, it does not absorb all her time or energy. Keenly interested in all phases of historical preservation, Virginia Hine belongs to the National Institute for Historic Preservation, the Friends of the Cabildo, and the Society of Architectural Historians. She serves on the board of the St. Mary Landmark Association and is chairman of the council for the *Shadows-on-the-Ticche*. Her interest in cultural activities is reflected by her presence on the board of the Iberia Cultural Resources Association and of the Friends of the Anglo-American Museum as well as by her membership in the Friends of the New Orleans Museum of Art.

Particularly interested in folklore, she belongs to both the American Folklore Society and the Louisiana Folklore Society. Her main areas of interest are mules (she belongs to the American Mule and Donkey Society) and voodoo. She became interested in voodoo as a child growing up in New Iberia, pursued the study during her many years in Cuba, and plunged into it when she returned to Louisiana after Fidel Castro's rise to power. She has lectured on the subject throughout the state, including at the Fall Conference of the Attakapas Historical Association of which she is a charter member. She is particularly proud of her membership in a voodoo organization, the Olivier Cultural and Burial Society.

Her civic activities were recognized by the Greater Iberia Chamber of Commerce which gave her a Civic Service Award; by the Louisiana Colonials whose Territorial Assembly presented her with an award "acknowledging her labors for the preservation of cultural history in Louisiana;" and by the Louisiana Tourist Commission who praised her "contribution to tourism."